The Bombay Gazette

No. 11,229 New Series. BOMBAY :—SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1884.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.



PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel	Tons	H.P.	Captain.	FRIDAY.
— Assam	3938	500	S. F. Cole	28th Nov.
L. Parramatta	4769	900	C. Gadd	5th Dec.
M. Pekin	3900	600	A. Symons	12th ,,
L. Malwa	2959	500	A. W. Adamson	19th ,,
— Gwalior	2733	500	P. Harris	26th ,,
				1885.
L. Rosetta	3502	700	G. W. Brady	2nd Jan.
M. Venetia	2726	600	A. B. Daniell	9th ,,
L. Massilia	4011	1000	S. D. Shallard	16th ,,
— Nizam	2736	500	G. W. Atkinson	23rd ,,
L. Sutlej	4194	800	A. H. Johnson	30th ,,

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta, and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

A steam-barge will leave the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 2 p. m., on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	On	1884.
PESHAWUR	3000	600	J. C. Babot	28th	Nov.
TASMANIA	4500	800	C. Perrins	12th	Dec.
HYDASPES	2284	400	G. Scrivener	26th	,,
					1885.
BOKHARA	2944	500	H. Weighell	9th	Jan.

Return Tickets are now issued at greatly reduced rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O S N Company.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1884.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY

BRINDISI ROUTE.

THROUGH TICKETS from BOMBAY to LONDON *viâ* Brindisi, including the Continental Railway Fare, are now issued on favorable terms; and return tickets available for three and six months. Tickets can also be obtained which allow passengers to travel 1st class by the steamer and 2nd class by rail from Brindisi to London.

MARSEILLES ROUTE.

STEAMERS leave BOMBAY for MARSEILLES and LONDON direct every four weeks (see general advertisement), and the voyage to the former port is accomplished in 19 days in fair weather (21 days during the Monsoon). The Railway journey from Marseilles to London occupies about 27 hours.

Fares to London, by the sea route or *viâ* Marseilles, including the Railway Fare across the Continent :—

First Class Rs. 680. Second Class Rs. 370.

Return Tickets are also issued, for particulars of which and all other information on the subject, apply to

G. F. JOHNSON,
Acting Superintendent, P. and O. S. N. Co.
Bombay, Nov. 15, 1884.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA.

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.



THE Regular Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY on the 1st of each month at noon, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, starting from GENOA on the 21th of every month for BOMBAY.

FARE to all Ports of Italy and Marseilles, Rs. 500, Rs. 340, Rs. 190, for First, Second, and Third Class respectively, inclusive of Wine. Infants are allowed free. Children over three and under ten years, half fare. Families will be allowed liberal discount.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

A discount of 35, 20, and 10 per cent. is allowed to Passengers returning within three, six, and twelve months respectively from the date of LANDING.

The following or other First Class Steamers will leave Bombay :—

	Tons.	H.P.		
ABYSSINIA*	3,600	400	on Monday,	1st Dec. 1884.
GIAVA*	3,600	400	on Thursday	1st Jan. 1885.

Steam Launch leaves Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m. on the day of Sailing, with Passengers and heavy Baggage.

Through Railway Tickets available for 17 days, to London via Calais or Brighton, both from Genoa and Naples are issued here.

For Handbooks of information and other particulars, apply to

F. BOZZONI, Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Sept. 1, 1884.
* No second class accommodation.

CIE. NATIONALE DE NAVIGATION.

REGULAR MONTHLY STEAMERS TO MARSEILLES.



THE new first-class steamer COLOMBO, 4,700 tons register, 450 horse-power, will LEAVE BOMBAY for MARSEILLES direct on the 25th November. She carries a Doctor and Stewardess.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First class to Marseilles, Rs. 500, including wines.
Children under 3 years, free. Under 10, half fare.

The Railway fares from Marseilles to London are as follows :—

Via Calais and Dover (Mail)..... 1st class £ 7 5 0
Via Dieppe ..... 1st class ,, 5 18 1

Passengers' heavy luggage will be delivered in London free of charge to the extent allowed by the passage tickets.

For further particulars, apply to

RALLI BROTHERS,
Agents.
Bombay, 20th October, 1884.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE,
VIÂ CANAL.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
MEDUSA	G. Ragusin	3,500	550	29th Nov.
TITANIA	G. Donicich	4,000	600	29th Dec.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	29th Jan. 1885.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wines supplied at meals.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 1st and BRINDISI on the 3rd of each month.

The Company's steam launch will be in attendance at the Apollo-bunder on the day of sailing to convey passengers and their luggage to the steamer, free of charge.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail 1884.
PANDORA	G. Mettel	3,500	550	28th Nov.

STEAM TO COLOMBO AND CALCUTTA.

Steamer.	Captain	Tons	H.P.	To sail.
VORWAERTS	F. Egger	3,200	400	15th Dec.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars freight, passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church-gate-street Bombay, Oct. 3, 1884.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY, LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.



THE following are the probable sailings :—

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

Name	Tons.	H.P.	Comdr.	Sailing about 1884.
s.s. PERSIA.	3579	500	Hutchison	12th Dec. 1885.
s.s. VICTORIA.	3242	480	Wm. Russell	6th Jan.
ASIA.	3509	480	.....	2nd ,,
BRITANNIA.	3089	480	F. Blight	4th Feb.
BELGRAVIA.	0000	1 00	G. C. Boothby	1st Mar.

To be followed by other First class steamers at regular intervals.

For the convenience of *Indian* Passengers an Agency has been opened at 8, Regent St., London, S.W.

For rates of passage and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 17th November, 1884. Agents.

THE ANCHOR LINE s.s. PERSIA has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool, and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our countersignature, and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside, without delay, to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwts., they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by the steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, &c.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 20th November, 1884.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—



FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th November, 1884, at 5 p. m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,615 tons, on MONDAY, 24th November, 1884, at 11 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao and Guerah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

S. S. "ORIENTAL" 1,490 tons, on 4th December, 1884.

FOR KURRACHEE AND KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "COMMILLA," 872 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th November, 1884, at noon, calling (weather permitting) at Verawal, Mangarole, Porebunder, and Cutch Mandavie.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 2nd October, 1884. Agents.

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS.

PASSAGES SECURED by P. & O. and other Steamers, and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED, including Rail and Steamer, available from BOMBAY, CALCUTTA and any principal Railway Station in India, to all parts of the Globe.

THROUGH BOOKINGS to LONDON by ANY ROUTE across the Continent, and every assistance rendered to passengers with COOK'S TICKETS by their interpreters at Brindisi, Venice, Naples, Marseilles, Turin, Paris, &c.

Pamphlet of Routes, quotations, and full particulars sent free on application.

Address. THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY : 17, HORNBY ROW;
CALCUTTA : 10½, Old Court House Street.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

FARE, Rs. 450.



THE s.s. RYDAL HALL, 2,700 tons, 400 H. P., will sail as above about the 15th December, 1884. Carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.



THE following sailings have been arranged :—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr	About
CLAN SINCLAIR	3,000.	C. E. Darley	2nd Decr.

Passage Money Rs. 400.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

	Tons.	Comdr	About
CLAN DRUMMOND	3,000.	H. L. Wilson.	12th Dec.
CLAN MCARTHUR	4,000.	J. Rule	22nd do.
CLAN OGILVIE	2,500.	G. Nelson	2nd Jan.
CLAN MURRAY	2,100.	E. Worfolk	12th do.

To be followed by other first-class steamers at regular intervals.

Each steamer carries a properly qualified Surgeon and stewardess, and Wines can be had on board at moderate prices.

The steamers have splendid accommodation for first-class passengers.

Passage Money, Rs. 450.

For further particulars, apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NUSSE SCHWARZE
(BLACK NUTS)

WALNUTS PRESERVED IN SYRUP—a most delicious addition to the table for Dessert.

Re. 1-2 per tin cash.

TREACHER AND Co., Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA & POONA.

SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS FOR ENGLAND.

TREACHER & Co. submit a list of INDIAN CONDIMENTS, TEAS, and CHEROOTS, as articles specially suited for sending to friends at home. They can be packed and shipped in any quantity to suit purchasers.

INDIAN CONDIMENTS AND PRESERVES.

		Rs.	a.	p.
Barrie's Madras Cayenne Sauce	per bot.	1	2	
Do. Curry Powder	,,	1	12	
Do. Curry Paste	,,			
Do. Mulligatawney Paste	,,			
Treacher & Co.'s Bombay Chutney	,,	1	0	
Nepaul Pepper, genuine	,,	0	8	
Cashmere Chutney	,,	0	12	
Green Mango Chutney	,,	0	12	
Do. do. Pickle, quarter kegs	each	4	4	
Lucknow Chutney	per bot.	1	0	
Guava and Roselle Jellies, 2 lb. jars	each	1	0	
Mango Jam and Jelly,	,,	1	0	
Tapp Sauce, pints	,,	0	10	
Tamarind Fish, in kegs	,,	4	8	

INDIAN TEAS.

TREACHER & COMPANY are the appointed Agents for the celebrated Teas grown on the estates of the KOUSANIE TEA COMPANY, Limited, Kumaon, who have gained 12 medals and 10 prizes for superiority of quality "at Exhibitions in India, England, and Paris."

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Kousanie Mixture, a well-known speciality from the Kousanie Gardens	2 lb. packets, per packet / 5 lb. catties per catty	2 12 / 6 12
Souchong, Finest		
Pekoe, Finest, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	3 0
Hyson, Young (Green)	1 lb. packet	1 10
Orange Pekoe, Finest	,,	1 10
Treacher's Own Mixture, in 2 lb. packets	per packet	2 0

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.

Prepared expressly for Treacher & Co., Limited, from finest selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best smokes procurable.

		Cash Prices. Rs. a.
Noble's, Cheroot shape, without straw	per box 100	1 12
Dawson's, Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1 12
Thomson's Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	1 12
Indigulis, Cheroot shape, with straw	,, 100	2 0
Havannahs, Cigar shape	,, 100	2 0
Treacher's Gem Muster, Cigar shape	,, 100	2 0
Treacher's Muster, slightly barrel shaped	,, 100	2 4
Club Muster, Cigar shape	,, 100	3 0

TREACHER AND Co.
OMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

A GENTLEMAN with several years' Indian journalistic experience is open to an engagement, either to undertake the entire conduct of any journal or as Joint, Assistant, or Sub-editor.

No objection to take up the management or superintendence of any Press or News Office. Advertiser understands thoroughly the minutiæ of every department of a Printing Office and carries with him a good business connection. First-class references. Address "A. Z.," care of General Post Office, Calcutta.

CHAS. LETTS & CO.'S ANGLO-INDIAN DIARIES FOR 1885

Folio Size—Stiff Boards, Plain, Interleaved or ruled for Dr. & Cr. Accs., two or three days to the page		...From As. 14 to Rs. 2
,,	Cloth Boards ,, ,,	...From Re. 1-8 to Rs. 2
4 to ,,	Stiff Boards, Interleaved and ruled for Cr. and Dr. Accs.	...From Re. 1-2 to Re. 1-12
,, ,,	Cloth ,, ,, ,,	...From Re. 1-2
8 vo. ,,	Stiff Boards, Plain, Interleaved and ruled for Dr. & Cr. Accs., two or three days to the page	...From As. 10 to Re. 1-12
,, ,,	Cloth ,, ,, ,,	...From As. 10 to Rs. 2

SPECIAL AGENTS,

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

PRESENTATION CLOCKS.

MESSRS. FAVRE-LEUBA and Co. have much pleasure to inform their numerous customers that they have just received a large supply of

PALANQUIN OR CARRIAGE CLOCKS
of the newest and most elegant designs.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH MARBLE CLOCKS.
A collection unequalled in India.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH FANCY CLOCKS.
Elegant, Fashionable, Useful.

All the above have been chosen by our Manager personally from the best manufactories of Paris and London, and intending purchasers will find with us a rare choice. The prices will be found to compare favorably with those of the best firms at home, while in quality they are at least of same standing.

Each clock is guaranteed for a term of 2 years. Carriage and Fancy clocks are fitted in a strong, well finished Morocco Case.

Nothing could be more appreciated and suitable for

WEDDING PRESENTS AND BIRTHDAY GIFTS

FAVRE-LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

GRAND SQUARE
SYMPATHETIC PIANOS,
MANUFACTURED TO ORDER, EXPRESSLY FOR INDIA, BY
R. LIPP & SON OF STUTTGART
FURTHER SHIPMENT JUST TO HAND.

Price Rs. 600, Nett Cash.

Packing in tin lined case Rs. 25.

GUARANTEED TO WITHSTAND THE SEVEREST TEST OF CLIMATE.

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

AERATED WATER.

BAKER'S HIGH PRESSURE FILTER, USED.

		Rs.	a.	p.
SODAWATER	per doz.	0	12	0
LEMONADE	,,	1	0	0
TONIC	,,	1	0	0
GINGERADE	,,	1	0	0
RASPBERRY	,,	1	0	0
ROYAL AROMATIC GINGER ALE	,,	1	8	0
ORDINARY EMPTY SODAWATER BOTTLES	,,	2	0	0
IF REQUIRED IN CHAMPAGNE PINTS FOR EMPTIES	,,	0	8	0

REDUCED RATES TO CLUBS, SHIPPING AND HOTELS.

WILLIAM J. ESSAI,
THE BOMBAY PURVEYING AND GENERAL PROVISION CASH STORES
FORBES-STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES.—Cumballa Hill and Esplanade Cross Road.

WEDDING PRESENTS.

BOLTON & Co. have now opened several cases containing a very large and varied stock of entirely new goods never before imported in the Bombay Presidency by any other house ; they are most suitable for presentation and are purchased from the leading manufacturers ; for elegance and novelty of design and variety for selection they are unsurpassed by any other firm in India.

INSPECTION IS KINDLY INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE-ROAD.

TO ALL WHO TRAVEL.

TRUNKS, BAGS AND PORTMANTEAUS.

THE present facilities for travelling have called into existence a great number of CONVENIENT and USEFUL kinds of PORTMANTEAUS and TRAVELLING BAGS of various designs and descriptions.

ASQUITH & LORD'S STOCK is of the most complete and varied character, and for STRENGTH and APPEARANCE will be found unequalled.

They are all finished in the best style, are moderate in price, and warranted to stand the roughest usage.

SPECIALITIES
FOR CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING, LIGHT AND STRONG.

ASQUITH & LORD,
THE WELL-KNOWN OUT-FITTERS,
BOMBAY.

CALCUTTA INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION

THREE PRIZE MEDALS AND THREE DIPLOMAS
were awarded to

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY,
WATCH-MANUFACTURERS, GOLDSMITHS, OPTICIANS, &c.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR Rs. 200 NET CASH
they will send
Free by post, to any part of India, carefully packed,

A FIRST-RATE KEYLESS LEVER HUNTING WATCH in HEAVY 18-CARAT GOLD engine turned or plain case, with full jewelled movement, finest lever escapement, brequet hair spring and chronometer balance wheel, in polished walnut case, with spare glass and mainspring and a three years' stamped guarantee.

Or in stout crystal fronted 18-CARAT GOLD case at Rs. 170, net cash.

C. MARCKS & CO.,
OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER, BOMBAY.

LAWN TENNIS,

JUST UNPACKED,
ANOTHER LARGE CONSIGNMENT OF

As used in best English Tournaments. AYRES' CELEBRATED BATS. As used in best American Tournaments.

Weights, 11 ozs. to 17 ozs.

B. PHILLIPS & CO.,
TEMPLE HOUSE, POONA, and 17, CHURCH-GATE-STREET, BOMBAY.

KERR'S PATENT PORTABLE RAILWAY.

LOCOMOTIVES, WAGONS, TURNTABLES, &c., &c.

ESTIMATES furnished, and contracts undertaken for laying lines complete, including the supply of all Permanent Way Material and Rolling Stock.

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND LICENCEES,

DICK KERR AND CO.,
LONDON AND GLASGOW.

Catalogues, Prices and full particulars on application to

JOHN FLEMING & CO.,
Bombay, 1st November, 1884 Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

V.  R.

TOWN HALL.

THIS SATURDAY EVENING, NOVEMBER 22ND.

A most amusing performance will be given by the renowned and only

HUDSON'S SURPRISE PARTY,

The Donators of Mirth and Music,
Who will present an Entire Change of Programme
TO-NIGHT ! TO-NIGHT ! !
READ THIS GREAT BILL
PART FIRST.
MINSTRELSY !

Mdlle Florie de Gay will preside at the Pianoforte.

Bones—Interlocutrix—Tambo—
Mr. T. Hudson, Miss A. Maven ..... Mr. O. Smith.
OVERTURE.....Merry Hearts .....Company
BALLAD .....Wait till the clouds roll by, Miss N Harley.
SONG COMIC...Hannah how's your Ma.. Mr. Oscar Smith.
BALLAD .....Baby Darling .....Miss Ada Maven
SONG COMIC...Badalia Jane McCann..... Mr. T. Hudson.
BALLAD.....Only a Pansy Blossom ....Miss May Melville

To conclude with
AN INVITATION FROM THE EMPEROR,
including the National Airs of England, France, Germany, &c., &c.

INTERMISSION OF TEN MINUTES ONLY.

PART SECOND.

Pianoforte Selections .....Mddle, Florie de Gay
HUDSON'S SONG & DANCE PASTIMES,
Vocal Duet—"How Sad to Say Farewell"
Misses May Melville and Ada Maven.
The Amusing Sketch : You Don't Say So !
The House Tenant....Mr. O. Smith | Bell Boy ..... Mr. T. Hudson
CHARACTERISTIC DUET THE "FLOWER GIRLS'
Misses ADA MAVEN & NELLIE HARLEY.
FUN WITH THE AUTOMATONS,
(VENTRILOQUISM)
Mr. OSCAR SMITH.
MISS ADA MAVEN in her Serio Comic Pleasantries.
MISS MAY MELVILLE, the beautiful Soprano Vocalist.
Will sing one of her Pleasing Ballads.
The Evening's Entertainment to conclude with the Screaming Sketch—
SLOCUM'S DOG!
Miss Dera (in love with Georgie Slocum) .....Miss Ada Maven.
Billy Stutterly .....Mr. T. Hudson.
Johnny Graball .....Mr. Oscar Smith.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Front seats Rs. 3 ; Second seats Rs. 2 ; Back seats Re. 1. Children half Price ; Soldiers and Sailors in Uniform, half Price.

Doors open at 8-15 ; Commence at 9 ; Carriages at 11.

The GRAND PIANO is from the firm of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., LIMITED, where Reserved Seats may be secured.

NOTICE.—The SURPRISE PARTY appear at the Gaiety Theatre, Monday evening next, November 24, GREAT PROGRAMME.

T. HUDSON, Proprietor and Manager.
W. G. ALLAN, Business Agent.

WANTED

AN EXPERIENCED OVERSEER on temporary establishment for employment on the Nira Canal works. Pay Rs. 80 per month and travelling allowance.

Applications with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned) to be sent to

C. T. BURKE, B.E.,
Executive Engineer Nira Canal.
Office of the Executive Engineer for Irrign Nira Canal, Virwadi via Shirwal, 17th Nov. 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COCOANUT AND CASTOR OILS.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COCOANUT and CASTOR OILS required by the Company for twelve months, commencing the first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 170 tons of Cocoanut-oil and 700 tons of Castor-oil. Samples may be seen at the Storkeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tenders for Oil," and which must specify the rate per hundredweight delivered at the Stores Depôt, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, up to one p. m. (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December next, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Note.

Four per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security ; one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments. The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storkeeper.
Storkeeper's Office, Parel, 20th November, 1884.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
COTTON WASTE.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of COTTON WASTE in three qualities required by the Company for twelve months commencing the first day of February next, to be delivered from time to time in such quantities as may be required, the annual consumption averaging about 70 tons of No. 1, 90 tons of No. 2, and 80 tons of No. 3. Samples may be seen at the Storkeeper's Office, Parel.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Cotton Waste" which must specify the rates per cwt. delivered at the Stores Depôt, Parel, will be received by the Agent at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, upto 1 p.m., (gun-fire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd December next, after which hour no tender will be received.

No Tender will be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

Five per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent retentions from Monthly Payments.

The agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING,
Storkeeper.
Storkeeper's Office, Parel, 20th November, 1884.

NOTICES.

INDIAN 'XMAS CARDS.

SIX different designs of INDIAN Views and Scenes, decorated with INDIAN Plants, etc., by an eminent artist, and beautifully executed in the highest style of Chromoprint by one of the greatest firms in Europe. Especially suited for sending home. Price of each Card, with envelope, Re 1 ; 12 Cards for Rs. 9, post free. 6 Cards for Rs. 5, post-free.

Published by the
BASEL MISSION BOOK DEPOSITORY,
(South Canara.) MANGALORE.

MATHERAN.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL
AND
PINTO'S HOTEL.

TO WHICH EIGHT BUNGALOWS ARE ATTACHED.

NOW OPEN.

THE best known, and affording most comfortable accommodation to Visitors and Families occupy Central Position, and are nearest to the several points—Gymkhana, Church, and other Public Offices.

ANGLO-INDIAN SPINNING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders, resident in India, will be held at the Company's Office, 41, Rampart-row, on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd December, 1884, at 1-30 p. m. to transact the following business :—

1st. To elect a member of Committee in place of one who retires by rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

2nd. To elect Auditors and fix their remuneration.

By order of the Local Committee,
P. PEARSON,
Bombay, 19th November, 1884. Secretary in Bombay.

S. NICOLAS MISSION TO SEAMEN,
BOMBAY HARBOUR.

SUBSCRIPTIONS are earnestly solicited towards DEFRAYING the DEBT in the Seamen's Church ; funds are also needed to carry on the work amongst "Our Sailors." Subscriptions, supplies of old books, papers, periodicals, for distribution, and cloths for the destitute, will be gladly acknowledged by the Harbour Chaplain, and may be sent (addressed)

Rev. W. G. H. ELLISON,
Care of Capt. Russell, Prince's Dock, Bombay.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon, local time, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, for the LOADING, UNLOADING and STACKING STORES and MATERIALS, including the SHUNTING and MARSHALLING of WAGONS at this Company's General Stores Depôt, at Parel, for one or three years from 1st January next.

2. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 will be required for the due performance of the contract.

3. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 7th November, 1884.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

THE undersigned is prepared to receive TENDERS up to noon, local time, on TUESDAY, the 25th instant, for the SMALL STORES, OILS and STATIONERY required to be purchased locally by this Company. The first two Contracts will be for one year, and the last for one or three years from 1st January next.

2. Particulars of the supplies estimated to be required (with form and conditions on which only tenders will be considered) may be obtained from this Company's General Storekeeper, Colaba, on and after the 12th instant.

3. The undersigned is to be at liberty to select any one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items on the same tender, and the Tenderer shall be bound to supply the same at the tender rate.

4. A deposit of one thousand rupees will be required for the due performance of each contract.

5. The undersigned moreover does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

T. W. WOOD, Agent.
General Offices, Fort, Bombay, 7th November, 1884.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the RE-CONSTRUCTION of two SHEDS near the Hydraulic Lift Dock at Hog Island.

2. Plans, specifications and conditions of contract can be seen, and forms of Tenders and all necessary information obtained, on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Military Store-lane, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his Office up to 12 noon on 22nd instant, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the tender is Rs. 100, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted tender is five per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Superintending Engineer, Northern Division.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt. Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences,
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 13th November, 1884.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited for the CONSTRUCTION of NEW OFFICERS' QUARTERS in the Marine Lines, Bombay (in part).

2. Plans, specifications, and conditions of contract can be seen, and forms of tenders and all necessary information obtained, on application at the Bombay Defences Office, Military Store Lane, Fort, during office hours.

3. Tenders, which should be sealed, will be received by the undersigned at his office up to 12 noon on 22nd instant, when they will be opened.

4. The amount of earnest money required to accompany the tender is Rs. 550, and the amount of deposit required in the case of the accepted tender is 5 per cent. on the tendered amount.

5. The acceptance of the Tender rests with the Government.

6. Authority is reserved to reject any or all of the tenders received.

W. MERRIMAN, Bt. Lt.-Col., R. E.,
Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences.
Bombay Defences Office, Fort, 12th November, 1884.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOWN HALL.

CONCERT.

WEDNESDAY, 26TH Nov., AT 9 P. M.

PROGRAMME.

PART I

1. TRIO..............Allegro ....Gade.
   Violin ....Herr Schmuck.
   Violincello ....Major Wickham.
   Piano..............Miss Schmuck.
2. SONG ....The Raft..............Ciro Pinsuti.
   Mr. Hebditch.
3. VIOLIN SOLO...Ode à l'Amour Scéne Cantante........Willmers.
   Herr Schmuck
4. SONG..............Laddie..............Ciro Pinsuti.
   Mrs. Wickham.
5. PIANO SOLO.. {(a) Berceuse / (b) Valse} ....Chopin.
   Miss Schmuck.
6. DUET..............Excelsior ....Balfe.
   Mr. Dixon and Mr. Wyer.

PART II.

1. VIOLIN SOLO..............Csárdás ....Hauser.
   Herr Schmuck.
2. SONG ....Will o' the Wisp..............Cherry.
   Mr. Hebditch.
3. PIANO SOLO ....Caprice ....Raff.
   Miss Schmuck.
4. SONG..............Ave Maria ....Gounod.
   Mrs. Wickham.
5. VIOLINCELLO SOLO.Nocturno ....Lachner.
   Major Wickham.
6. SONG ....Adelaide..............Beethoven.
   Mr. Dixon.
7. QUARTETTE .....Mélodie Religieuse.......Tours.
   Violin..............Herr Schmuck.
   Violincello ....Major Wickham.
   Harmonium ....Mr. Johnston.
   Piano..............Miss Schmuck.

ADMISSION.

Unreserved Seats.............................. Re. 1 each.
Numbered reserved seats .... Rs. 3

Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

Books of the words—4 annas each, may be purchased at the door of the Hall on the evening of the performance.

THE CITY LINE s. s. CITY OF CARTHAGE has ARRIVED from Glasgow and Liverpool and is discharging in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for our counter-signature and to take delivery of their goods without delay.

Unless boats are sent alongside without delay to take delivery of packages exceeding in weight 30 cwt. they will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all claims for damage must be adjusted by steamer's surveyor before the goods are removed from the landing shed. The undersigned decline all responsibility in respect of goods removed to the unclaimed warehouse. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey damages, etc.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st Nov., 1884.

DRESS, OR EVENING WEAR.

GENT'S WHITE KID GLOVES. Two Buttons, Rs. 2-8 per pair.

WHITE TIES, As. 8 each.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OF PORTUGUESE INDIA.

THE CONSUL FOR PORTUGAL is prepared to receive at his office, Forbes-street, 9. up to 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on SATURDAY the 29th instant, tenders for the supply to the Government of Portuguese India of one CYLINDER PRINTING PRESS, and one CARD PRINTING MACHINE, the two in perfectly good order.

Tender to state the price of the above machines complete, with all their requisites, fitted up IN GOA including packing, freight, conveyance, insurance landing and other charges whatsoever.

Price to be paid after the machines being delivered at Goa.

Bombay 22nd November, 1884.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act 1882. And in the matter of the COLABA PRESS Co., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an order made herein by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay on the 10th day of October, 1884, confirming a special resolution for the reduction of the capital of the company from Rs. 1,332,575 and 6 reos to Rs. 500,000, and the following minute, approved by the court, were registered by the Registrar of Joint-stock Companies on the 17th day of November, 1884.

MINUTE.

The capital of the Colaba Press Company, Limited, and Reduced is Rs. 5 ,0 0 divided into 5 shares of Rs. 1, 00 each. Dated this 17th day of November, 1884.

JAFFERSON, BHAISHANKER & DINSHA, Solicitors for the said Company.

TO BE LET, the first FLOOR in Church-gate-street, lately vacated by Henry S. Bedford, Esq., C. E. Rent moderate. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, two cool Bed-rooms in Church-gate-street. Rent Rs. 65 per month. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, Hummum-street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a BUNGALOW on Mount Pleasant, Malabar Hill, lately occupied by Dr. Maconachie. Thoroughly repaired and painted. Apply to E. W. FLOWER, 4, Hummum-street. House Agent.

'XMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.
'XMAS CARDS.
NEW YEAR CARDS.

In all the latest Designs and at all Prices.

LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.
LETTS'S DIARIES FOR 1885.

In great variety, from 6 annas upwards.

COOPER, MADON & Co., Limited BOMBAY AND POONA.

EMILE ZOLA'S NOVELS, TRANSLATED INTO ENGLISH.

Price, Re. 1-12; Post-free Rs. 2 each.

Pot-Bouille.	Ladies' Paradise.
Her Two Husbands.	Girl in Scarlet.
In the Whirlpool.	La Belle Liza.
Claude's Confession.	Helene.
Magdalen Ferat.	Mad Love.
Therese Raquin.	Albine.
Nana.	Mysteries of Marseilles.
Nana's Daughter.	

COOPER, MADON & CO., Ld., BOMBAY AND POONA.

"SWIFT" RESERVOIR PENHOLDER.

SELF-FEEDING, AND CARRYING AN ORDINARY NIB.

THE "Swift" Reservoir Pen is the most perfect penholder at present before the Public, in addition to which it is so simply constructed as to do away with any liability to get out of order. It also has the immense advantage of taking any ordinary sized Steel or Gold pen. Further, when not in use the reservoir is hermetically closed at the pen point itself and at the upper end, which of course not only obviates the danger of leakage in the pocket, but also preserves the ink in perfect condition for any length of time.

Cannot corrode or get out of order, being made entirely of hard Vulcanite.

Each pen is supplied in a neat box, with filler and full directions for use.

Pocket size, fitted with Steel Pen	Rs. 2	8
Desk " "	" 3	8
Pocket Size, with Gold Pen, Iridium Point...	" 5	0
Refills for Gold Pen	" 3	8

COOPER, MADON AND CO., Limited, BOMBAY AND POONA.

FOR SALE, 10 RING SPINNING FRAMES, 200 Spindles each. 6" lift, 2¼ gauge Rabbeth spindles by Asa Lees made in 1882 equal to new. Also one ditto by Samuel Brooks 408 spindles.

One drawing frame 3 heads of 4 deliveries front and back knocking off motion iron flats loose boss front top rollers for cans 36 by 9 by Asa Lees.

One throstle frame 234 spindles 3" long collar by John Else in good working order.

One roving frame spindles, long collar 7", lift single ress left-hand frame standing facing spindle 20¼ staff by Asa Lees. For particulars apply

T. SUGDEN.

No. 45, New Foras-road, Byculla, Bombay.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TEAK LOG TIMBER.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of 100 tons of MOULMEIN TEAK SQUARE LOGS not less than 18 inches square and 30 feet long, delivered at the Company's Locomotive Depôt, Parel, Bombay, at the rate and on the conditions given in the specification.

The specification and forms of Tender may be obtained on application at the Storekeeper's office, Parel.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for Teak Timber," and delivered at the Company's Offices, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay, by 1 p.m. (gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 26th instant, after which hour no tender will be received.

Tenders will not be received unless accompanied separately by a deposit of Rs. 1,000 in cash or Government Promissory Notes.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 14th November, 1884.

FLIES AND BUGS.

Beetles, Insects, Roaches, Ants, Bed-bugs, Rats, Mice, Gophers, Chipmunks, Cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A MISCELLANEOUS ENTERTAINMENT will be given BY THE CREW of D. & C. MACIVER'S STEAMSHIP CHINA AT THE SAILORS' HOME THIS EVENING in aid of THE SEAMEN'S ENTERTAINMENT FUND.

ADMISSION FREE.

Donation Thankfully Received.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION. —At the SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Corporation called for 24th inst, it will be proposed by Sir Frank H. Souter, Kt., C. S. I., that sanction be given to the expenditure of Rs. 50,000, for the cost of land taken up at Pydhowni for street improvement, and for the probable cost of ground to be acquired for the purpose of street improvement to the end of the year.

H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Municipal Corporation and Secy. Town Council.
Bombay Municipal Offices, 19th Nov. 1884.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines Re. 1 each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES are sold in millions every year, and their daily increasing demand places beyond doubt their superiority over all others.—The Singer Manufacturing Company, 5, Church-gate-street, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWUR READY LAID DAK —Framjee Ardaseer, Mail Contractor, appointed Dak Supplier in ordinary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay, has always on hand at Civil Lines, Poona, comfortable DAK PHAETONS and TONGAS. Terms moderate.

COMFORTABLE PHAETONS and TONGA DAWKS for Mahableshwar, ready laid, at very moderate rates.—Perozshaw Burjorjee, Proprietor, Poona.

JAPANNED TIN CASH and DEED BOXES of all sizes, just received. Rs. 7 to 15 each.—BARTON & Co., Limited, Church-gate-street.

CHUBB'S SAFES, WRITING, CASH, PAPER and KEY BOXES, LOCKS and PAD LOCKS. Sole Agent in Bombay, Eduljee Pestonjee 47, Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, Illustrated Price-Lists free by post.

JUST RECEIVED by s.s. Pekin, fine MALTA GRAPES at Re. 1 per Bombay seer.—WITTOBA & CARRIMBHOY, Crawford Market, Stalls No. 69 and 70.

CHRISTMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S CARDS from one anna, just unpacked at Byculla Co-operative Stores.

FOR SALE a Calcutta-built Dogcart by Stewart, nearly new and in excellent order at C. STEPHENS and SONS, Girgaum.

WANTED, a LEDGER CLERK, must write a good hand. Address "A. B. C.," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

LATEST NOVELTIES, Patent Silk Ornaments, crewel appliques, feather appliques, &c., pattern books on view. Steward and Co., Church-gate-street.

SERVICE OF SONG.—MONDAY, 24th, at 8 p.m, at Grant-road Methodist Church. Aid of Sunday School Library and picnic. Admission 8 as.

WANTED, a good TONGA and pair of PONIES, some tents, and a horse for districts. Apply to P. W. Engineer, *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ON VIEW Hon. Mr. Justice Kemball's valuable house-hold furniture by "Wimbridge," Piano, Carriage, Law-books, &c., at the "Cliff" Malabar Hill.

TO BE LET a very desirable residence in the Fort suitable for a couple of batchelors or a small family. Fine view & open to westerly breeze. Rent Rs. 70. ap. ly X

FOR SALE a 52-inch Bicycle, "The Gentleman," Coventry make, in perfect order and good as new. Price Rs. 1.0, but open to offers. Apply 2, Clare-road, Byculla.

JUST RECEIVED Overland Trunks, Tin Cases, Portmanteaus Gladstone, and Hand Bags, &c. &c. Y. A. Lacka & Co. Travelling Kit Warehouse, Meadow-st.

CREWEL and ANASENE silk worked cushions, slippers, large manipla quilts, coloured table cloths, ladies' thread stockings.—Pestonjee Sorabjee & Co., No. 33, Meadow-street.

PRINTED FLOORCLOTHS (FARASH).—The Muir Mills Company, Limited, Cawnpore, have a stock of the above in a variety of patterns. Samples and prices on application to the Manager and Secretary.

THIS EVENING, CASSUM, the CHAMPION BILLIARD PLAYER of Bombay, will play a Bombay Amateur the best of 11 games of 100 up even. Play commences at 9 p.m.

WANTED, AT ONCE, a good English NURSE, middle aged (married preferred) to take sole charge of two young children. Good references required. Apply to Captain H. B. Fernan, Karachi, stating wages, &c.

PILSENER BEER in prime condition: quarts, Rs. 5-8 pints, Rs. 3-8. Apply EWART, LATHAM & Co

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB HAND AND BATH SPONGES, finest quality, and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay

WORTH A TRIAL—All wool tweed suits, Rs. 17. Trousers, Rs. 8-8. Nett Cash. JOHN MAHOMED & Co., Meadow-street, Fort.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Bombay, were the only firm who obtained a Prize Medal for Billiard Balls at the Calcutta Exhibition.

SPECIALITIES!—Just arrived new Tweeds. new Angolas, all wool, thoroughly shrunk, from Rs. 20 per suit, net. Nansee Khyraz & Co., 13, Meadow-street.

BREAKFAST CLARET at Rs. 11-8 per dozen, as used at the clubs, imported from Nathaniel Johnston and Sons, Bordeaux, by PHIPSON & Co.

THE RAM BAGH TEA ESTATE, *via* Saharunpur, N. W. P. Flavoury tea always in stock. Terms favourable. Sample free on application.

"BANDRA ST. CROSS DAIRY FARM."—Pure and rich milk daily supplied in Bombay from healthy and well-fed cattle. Apply to the Manager.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS—Albums, Ladies' Plush and Leather Bags, Purses, Portmonnaies, &c, dressed and undressed Dolls, Bon Bons, &c.,—PEARSE.

LOANS! LOANS!! LOANS!!! Given on most approved terms, on responsible personal security Apply "Busy Bee," care of Post Master, Byculla, Bombay

PORTLAND CEMENT.—Just arrived, Gibbs' guaranteed quality, in casks of 400 lbs. gross.—Richardson and Crud as, Sole Agents, Bombay Metal Mart.

WATCHMAKER'S tools and materials of various descriptions, at moderate prices.—KANNY & Co., Watchmakers and Jewellers, 9, Medow-street, Bombay

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1884. Price, Rs. 5; with postage, Rs. 5-4. To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

LADIES' WALKING SHOES, just received from London and Paris. English make, cash, Rs. 11-8; credit Rs. 12-8. French make, cash, Rs. 13-12 credit, Rs. 13.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

MOFUSSIL Co., Ld.—WANTED an ASSISTANT to the CHIEF AGENT. Apply by letter to Head Office, stating salary required. Only those having a thorough knowledge of cotton business need apply.

LANOWLEE HOTEL.—The best Hotel for the accommodation of Ladies and Gentlemen, or vacant. The elevation of Lanowlee is 2,500 feet above the level of the sea, and 200 feet higher than Khandalla.

JUST RECEIVED by s. s. Manila, gold pebble spectacles, Rs. 18; steel, Rs. 8. Long experience and qualifications for adjusting proper number need not be commended.—A. N. Daver. No. 7, Meadow-street.

READY LAID DAWK between Belgaum and Vengurla. Good and comfortable Tongas can be had ready at any time, cheap and short journey of thirteen hours in Rupees twenty-five.—Muncherjee & Co., Dawk Agents, Camp Belgaum.

A LADY residing in Clifton wishes the charge of 2 or 3 children who could attend school if desired; liberal and well appointed home; 2 months at sea-side in summer. Full particulars on application to A. Z., care of *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FIVE hundred thousand pounds was paid last year under STANDARD LIFE Policies in respect of DEATH claims. The accumulated Fund amounts to Six Millions Sterling invested only in unexceptionable Securities, and the Revenue is £800,000 per annum.

A BARGAIN—A consignment of COTTAGE PIANOS especially made for the Indian climate by the celebrated Emil Ascherberg, Dresden, to be sold away at a reasonable price on account of the concerned. For particulars apply to Mr. L. S. J. PEREIRA, Piano Tuner and Repairer, Bombay, No. 17, Oak Lane, Fort.

TO CAPITALISTS.—A safe investment in Panchgani! Four well furnished Bungalows known as the Four Cottages, centrally situated in an extensive compound with a well. For particulars apply to Mr. R. Royal, Igutpuri, or Mr. Nasserwanjee Dossabhoy, Merchant and House Agent, Mahableshwar.

FOR SALE, A COLLECTION OF LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act. The Opium Act The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Rs. 5, interleaved, Rs. 6-8.—Apply to ... Gazette Office.

THE BEST CHRISTMAS CARDS in Bombay are at PEARSE'S, Apollo-street. Personally selected in London by J. PEARSE.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY No. 4, FORBES AND MEADOW-STREETS.

SALE OF LIVE STOCK, BUILDING MATERIALS, C. IRON GIRDERS, &c.

Under instructions from the Committee of the Byculla Club, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, in the compound, near the Race-course, opposite the Byculla Club, THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 2 p. m., consisting of English boar, 6 sows with litters, rabbits; buildings for removal, 2 chuppra sheds, piggery and fowl houses old materials comprising door frames, window sashes, venetians, blinds, mats, casks, C. I. Girders, Brackets, &c., &c.

SALE OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their sale-room, No. 4, Forbes and Meadow-streets, Fort, by order of the Postmaster General of Bombay, being the contents of parcels and book packets remained unclaimed in the Dead Letter Office, Bombay, beyond the prescribed time, consisting of books, and pamphlets in English, Marathee, Guzeratee, &c., Shakespeare L. Dictionary, sample patterns in varieties, dhoties, cloth, paper, sleepers, scarfs, coat, pantaloon, shirts, jacket, Rampur chudder, silk, handkerchief, gloves, socks, lockets, earring, caps, saucers, toys, small pearls, stuffed birds, silver brooch, golden lace, photos, and sundry miscellaneous articles.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1884.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE of choice and valuable oleographs, &c., in splendid and elegant gilt frames, by the best artists, without reserve.

On TUESDAY, the 25th instant, Messrs. S. SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their auction room at 1 p. m., invoice of oleographs, &c., comprising the following subjects:—

Flowerpots, Gold Fish, The First Child, The Quarrel, House of Commons, Going to North and South, Silver Wedding, Martin Luther, Different Breeds of Cattle, Defeat, Industry, Rustic Bridge, Antwerp, Will She, Hunter's Return, Scene in Kent, Scene in Midland, Cupid and Venus, In Disgrace and Quiet as a Lamb, Question of Love, Half Afraid, Dead Game, Little Thoughtful, The Irish Nation, Pulling up to Unskid, Swiss Farmyard, England Bulwarks, Woodland Surprise, After Hunt, Steeplechase, On the Lake, Startled, Prince of Wales, On the Rhine and Summer, Iroques, Duchess of Devonshire, After Work and Reaper, &c., &c., &c.

Catalogues are ready.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1884.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO. 41, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

WEEKLY SALE.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co. will hold their usual auction sale at their rooms as follows:—

A consignment of choice assortment of superior quality English glassware, such as cut glass, liquor bottles, various designs of flower vases, set of jugs and tumblers, garden flowerpots water caraffs, ink stands, &c. Also a small lot of very superior sort carpentering tools of various descriptions (received as samples.) 4 Remington & Co.'s shuttle sewing machines (m'cd in America)

A collection of samples of fancy goods.
300 dozens oleograph picture papers.
5 cases biscuits in 2 lb. tins.
10 cases bitter.

AUCTION SALE OF SINGER SYSTEM SEWING MACHINES.

TO-DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their room—

A consignment of Durkopp's hand treadle, medium and Saxonia sewing machines on Singer system.

Also an invoice of Remington & Co., sewing machines now on view.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Bombay, 22nd November, 1884.

HOUSES TO BE LET.

WANTED, for about six months from 1st December next, a furnished BUNGALOW either on Malabar Hill, Cumballa Hill, Breach Candy or Marine Lines. For further particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from about 1st December next, the very desirable BUNGALOW on "THE RIDGE," Malabar Hill, now in the occupation of Surgeon-Major Hojel. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 2, Hornby-row. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st December next, a desirable RESIDENCE in Hornby-row, Fort, on the Top Floor of a House, commanding a very charming view and consisting of a Drawing Dining, two Bed and two Bath-rooms. Rent only Rs. 8. For further particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an entire HOUSE in the Fort, with spacious godowns underneath, suitable for a First-class Mercantile Firm. For rent and other particulars, apply to P. BYRAMJEE, 2, Hornby-row, Fort. House Agent.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.

A CHESTNUT Australian GELDING, 6 years, 15·2, perfectly steady in saddle, has been ridden by a lady, steady in single and double harness.

A set of London-made double harness, brass mounted, nearly new.

A boudoir grand Piano by Broadwood, a really good instrument.

A cow, good milker, will calve about Xmas. Apply to Col. STOCKLEY, R.A., Gun Carriage Factory, Colaba.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1782.

POLICIES covering risks on Merchandise, Buildings, Spinning Mills, Cotton and Jute Presses, Shops, Bungalows, Household Furniture, Hotels and Clubs, both in Bombay and in the Mofussil, granted at ruling tariff rates.

JOHN CAMPBELL & Co., 19, Church-gate-street. Agents.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments, in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

Fixed Deposits received to a limited extent on the following terms:—

6	per cent per annum subject to	18 months	notice of withdrawal.
5½		12 "	
5		9 "	
3½		6 "	

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A., Managing Director.

9, Elphinstone Circle Bombay.

A DESIRABLE INVESTMENT.

SALE OF GOOD-WILL AND STOCK-IN-TRADE OF MESSRS. J. DAVISON & Co., KARACHI, OWING TO THE FAILING HEALTH OF PROPRIETOR.

OFFERS are invited, and will be received to within one month of date, for the purchase, at a valuation, of a General Business established in Karachi since 1861, and having an extensive constituency throughout Sindh and up the Persian Gulf, with constituents in various parts of the Bombay Presidency and the Punjab, and a growing connection in Beluchistan, &c.

It comprises a large General Retail Business, with a Transit Agency and Tailoring and a General Outfitting Department, coupled with a first class Ærated Water Manufactory. It is the *oldest and largest business* of its kind in the Province, and is established, in the most prominent position in the station, in a commodious pucca-built upper-storied house, with ample accommodation for a residence. For particulars apply to

J. DAVISON, Lambert Hall, Karachi.

October, 1884.

NOTICE

IS hereby given that the ANNUAL AUCTION SALES of TIMBER in the above Ghat Depôts of Kanara will take place as under:—

1. The sale of 14,420 khandis of Teak, 203 khandis of Blackwood, and 261 khandis of Junglewood at the Haliyal Depôt will commence on MONDAY, the 8th December, 1884.
2. The sale of 295 khandis of Teak, 32 khandis of Blackwood, and 934 khandis of Junglewood at the Kanigeri and other branch depôts in the Yellapur Taluka, will commence on TUESDAY, the 6th January, 1885.
3. The sale of 1,142 khandis of Teak and 930 khandis of Junglewood at the Singanhalli Depôt, near Mundgod, will commence on THURSDAY, the 15th January, 1885.

2. For particulars of the first sale apply to the Divisional Forest Officer, Haliyal, of the second to the Divisional Forest Officer, Yellapur, and of the third to the Divisional Forest Officer, Sirsi.

3. It is probable that the Eastern Deccan Railway between Hoobli and the G. I. P. Station at Hoodgi will be open to traffic by the 1st February next. Average distance between Hubli and the timber Depôts, 35 miles and over good roads.

W. PEYTON, Colonel, Conservator of Forests, S. C.

Conservator's Office, S. C., Camp Yellapur, 11th Nov., 1884.

ANTWERP AND LONDON EXHIBITIONS.

COMMITTEE.

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THE HONORABLE F. FORBES ADAM.

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WITH a view to ensuring an adequate representation of the Natural Products and Art-wares of the Bombay Presidency at the Exhibition to be opened at Antwerp on 1st May, 1885, the Committee will be glad to receive contributions of Fabrics of all descriptions, Jewellery, Pottery, Wood-carving, Metal-work, Ethnological specimens, &c, &c, &c., in order that the same may be forwarded to Antwerp.

The Committee undertake the charge from Bombay to Antwerp of all Exhibits and will pay freight, insurance, and expenses incurred in transmitting these to the Exhibition.

All articles intended to be returned will be brought back at the expense of Government.

All articles intended for sale must be marked with price of sale.

Particulars as to the description of articles wanted can be ascertained by application to the Secretary, and all articles ready packed may be sent with duplicate lists of the contents of each package to the Secretary, Sir J. J. School of Art, Bombay, and labelled Antwerp Exhibition.

The name and address of the Exhibitor, the name, description and price of each article should be sent to the Secretary not later than the 1st February, 1885.

All packages must be delivered by the 1st February 1885, afterwhich date no articles will be received.

CATARRH OF THE BLADDER.

STINGING irritation, inflamation, all Kidney and similar Complaints, cured by "Buchu-paiba." Cooper Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

BANKS

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HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

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PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
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INTEREST ALLOWED,

On CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances.

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All letters should be addressed, and remittances mad payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE, Agent.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the Clubs and Messes obtain their supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For List of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER, 18, Forbes Street, Fort.

THE following consignment is just landed from the s. s. "City of Venice," shipped by the celebrated firm, Messrs. WHEELER & Co., of Belfast:—

Guinness Stout, Quarts	per dozen Rs.	5	9
Do. Pints	"	"	3	9
Bass' Ale Quarts	"	"	5	10
Do. Pints	"	"	3	10
Ginger Ale	"	"	2	12
Champagne Cider	"	"	5	0
Phosphozone	"	"	4	0
Raspberry Vinegar Cordial	"	"	11	11
Cinnamon Cordial	"	"	11	11
Lime Juice Syrup	"	"	11	11
Lager Beer, reputed, Quarts	"	"	4	12
Do. Pints	"	"	3	10

All in splendid condition. Apply at Godown No. 12, Homejee-street, Elphinstone Circle, next door to Rubattino Company's Godown, for not less than one dozen of any of the above.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to OWEN & OKELL, Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta. 1 Todo Street, Bombay.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO., Agents, Bombay.

C. STEPHENS & SONS,
(SUCCESSORS TO COLLETT & Co.,
COACH & CARRIAGE BUILDERS,
ESTABLISHED 1796.
GIRGAUM COACH WORKS,
179, BREACH CANDY ROAD,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, CABINET-MAKER, begs to announce to his numerous constituents and the public in general that he has REMOVED his Furniture-shop and Manufactory to more commodious building, near Byculla G. I. P. Railway Station, from the 1st of December.

Kalbadevie Road, 17th November, 1884.

BOMBAY INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

THE GUARANTEE BOND is now lying in the office of the CHAMBER OF COMMERCE for SIGNATURE, and the President will be glad if guarantors, who can make it convenient, will kindly call and sign as early as possible.

F. FORBES ADAM, President.

Chamber of Commerce, Bombay, 9th October, 1884.

NOTICE.

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO. LONDON,
EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY
CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the sam prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a full Remittance.

N. C. DALAL'S DEPOT OF CHEROOTS AND CIGARS.
ESTABLISHED, 1872.
6, CHURCH-GATE-STREET.

OWING to our LARGE STOCK of CHEROOTS and CIGARS on hand, have this day reduced the prices to ensure a speedy sale. Smokers will do well to call and try our samples before laying in their supplies.

		Per box of 100.			Per 1000.	
Dawson's	Rs.	1	10	Rs.	15	8
Thompson	"	1	14	"	17	0
Havannahs	"	1	12	"	17	0
Manilla Cigars	"	3	4	"	30	0
Do. Cheroots	"	3	4	"	30	0
Burmahs	"	1	4	"	11	0
Queens	"	1	0	"	9	0
Little Devils	"	3	3	"	30	0
Pondicherry Cheroots	"	1	14	"	17	8
Barrel shaped	"	1	12	"	16	8

BASCH & PARDOWITZ.

VIENNA AND PARIS CASH BAZAAR.
READY-MADE CLOTHES FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

WE beg to announce to the public in Bombay and up-country that we have established ourselves at No. 4, Hummum-street, Fort. We have the latest fashions arrived from Paris and Vienna, and beg to solicit that our prices are considerably cheaper.

We beg for a trial which will satisfy the public. Every requisite for Ladies' toilette in stock from the latest Fashions in Paris, too numerous to mention. Chairs of every description.

BASCH AND PARDOWITZ, PROPRIETORS.

PERRY DAVIS VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perry Davis & Son Manufacturers and Proprietors Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND. And a complete mitigator of Pain, A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKE-BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM has no equal

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA.

Or any sort of Bowel Complaint, it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.

Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by chemists all over the world.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the India Bazars.

GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY.
ESUFALLY HIPTOOLA,
No. 9. Pir Market near Jumma Musjid.

"ROUGH ON CORNS."

Ask for Wells "Rough on Corns." Quick relief, complete, permanent cure. Corns, warts, bunions. Cooper, Madon & Co., Bombay, Sole Agents.

CALENDAR—NOVEMBER, 1884.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter.............. Nov. 26th, 3h. 7·2m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.	Low Water.
				H. M.	H. M.
Sat. 22	Fifth Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m. Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.	6 13	5 19	1 49m / 1 31a	7 42m / 7 19a
Sun. 23	24th Sunday after Trinity. Laying foundation of a Tower of Silence, Callian 9 a.m. Distribution of prizes, Girgaum Swimming Bath, 4 p.m.	6 14	5 19	2 22m / 2 5a	8 14m / 7 52a
Mon. 24	Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Peshawur.*	6 15	5 19	2 56m / 2 50a	8 57m / 8 36a
Tu. 25	Colaba Press Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	6 15	5 19	3 37m / 3 50a	9 56m / 9 37a
Wed. 26	Town Council, 3 p.m. Bapty Brothers, Ld., Meeting, 5 p.m. Concert, Town Hall, 9 p.m. Musical & Dramatic Entertainment Sassoon Institute and Library.	6 16	5 19	4 29m / 5 3a	11 11m / 10 55a
Thr. 27	......	6 17	5 19	5 28m / 6 30a	— / 0 22a
Fri. 28	Departure of English mail per s.s. Assam, 5 p.m.	6 17	5 19	6 33m / 7 50a	0 22m / 1 23a

* Left Aden at 3 p.m. on Tuesday, November 18.

DIVINE SERVICES.

24TH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, November 23.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Choral, Matins and Holy Communion. Hymns 315, 323, 311 Pt. 2 and 324.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 166 and 223.
Magnificat and Nunc Dimittis.—Clarke Whitfield.
Anthem.—"O Lord how manifold are Thy works."—Barnby
Thursday, November 27.
7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at 7 and in the evening at 5-15.
The offertories will be devoted to the poor fund.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion. Hymns 34 & 320.
5-30 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon. Hymns 180, 163 & 26.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

7-30 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion with Sermon. Hymns 270, 197 and 318.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer & Sermon. Hymns 199, 165 & 31.
The offertories for Church expenses and poor relief.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of Holy Communion and Sermon. Hymns 226, 311 and 254.
6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon. Hymns 228, 302, and 300.

FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND, ESPLANADE.

Service, to-morrow (Sunday) at 6 p.m.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 277, 260, and 286.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—Mechanics' Institution, B. B. & C. I. Ry., Parel.
12 noon and 6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

GIRGAUM CHURCH.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 297, 373 and 344.
4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer & Sermon. Hymns 313, 85 & 155.
Wednesday, November 26.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.

SEAMEN'S CHURCH.

"ST. NICOLAS,"—Prince's Dock.

10-30 a.m.—Morning Service at the Church. (The Launch goes round before Service to collect the Crew.)
12 a.m.—Service at the General Hospital.
4-30 p.m.—Bible Class at the Sailors' Home.
6 p.m.—Evening Service at the Church.
An entertainment is given every Saturday night at 8 o'clock at the Sailors' Home. Entrance free.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. Lilburn Tower in the Prince's Dock on Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, seaman, and others are cordially invited. The bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

HARBOUR SERVICE.

SERVICE will be held in the Harbour on board the ship Antoinette at eleven o'clock in the morning. Captains, officers, seamen and others are cordially invited to attend. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. For friends purposing to attend the Service a launch will leave Arthur Bunder at 10-25 and Apollo Bunder at 10-35 a.m., precisely. All are cordially invited.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Criminal Sessions, High Court, 10 a.m.
Volunteer Parade, Town Hall, 4-45 p.m.
Band G. I. P., Victoria Gardens, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 20th:—Mahamoody, from Mozambique. Yesterday:—City of Carthage (s), from Glasgow; Satara (s), Bussorah; and Oriental (s), Zanzibar.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Othello (s), for Havre; H. M. S. Jumna, England, Brankelow (s), Calcutta; Sumatra (s), China, &c.; and Cathay (s), London, &c.

MUSIC AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. Railway Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens this evening at 5-15:—

March	Up in a cloud	Byers.
Overture	Gustavus	Auber.
Valse	In the Twilight	Coote.
Selection	Beatrice di Tenda	Bellini.
Quadrille	Times	Coote.
Galop	Earl of Chester	Koessl.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. City of Carthage entered, and the s. s. Sumatra and Othello left, the dock yesterday.

LOST.—A Mr. Close, residing at Tanna, has reported to the police that he forgetfully left a silver watch, valued at Rs. 60, in a hack victoria on Thursday afternoon.

LECTURE.—Mr. Anna Martund Joshey will deliver a public lecture in connection with the Bombay Arya Samaj, on "The duty of Ruled and Rulers," to-morrow, the 23rd inst., at 5 p. m., in the Samaj behind the Girgaum Police Court, when Rao Bahadoor Singhjee of Masuda will attend. The public are invited to attend.

A DARING THIEF.—Goolab Mahipao, a vagrant, was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a bundle containing nine pieces of wearing apparel and one rupee, the property of Radhabai, a woman. The accused about noon on Thursday deliberately walked into the complainant's house during her absence and removed the bundle. He was caught in the act. He was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment.

FATAL FALL INTO A WELL.—A coroner's inquest was held yesterday at Bhooleshwur, on the body of Umbaram Lolajee, aged 35 years. Deceased was a water-carrier for Brahmins. On Thursday evening, while he was standing on the parapet wall of a well in that locality and drawing water, he fell in head fore most, and fractured his skull. Life was extinct when the body was recovered. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

SERVICE OF SONG.—We have been asked to draw attention to an advertisement elsewhere, announcing that a "Service of Song" will be given at the Grant-road Methodist Church on Monday evening at 8 o'clock, in aid of the Dean-lane Hall Sunday School Library and annual picnic. It will consist of a reading from "Uncle Tom's Cabin," interspersed with a number of selected songs and hymns, and conclude with the fine old anthem "Vital Spark." As the admission is only 8 annas, and the objects deserving of support, we wish the undertaking success.

EXEMPTION FROM SERVICE ON THE JURY.—At the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, Mr. Jardine applied to the presiding judge, Mr. Justice Bayley, to have Mr. G. E. Ormiston, Chief Engineer to the Port Trust, exempted from service on the special jury at the present sessions. Mr. Ormiston stated in an affidavit that it was of great importance to the Port Trust that his services should be specially utilised for the dock extensions which were to be pushed forward as speedily as possible; that the tenders for the dock extension were to be opened on the 25th inst.; and that his assistance was indispensable before and after that date, in examining the tenders, &c. His lordship granted the application.

GRANT COLLEGE MEDICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of the Society was held in the college library on Tuesday, the 11th instant, Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee in the chair. There were present: Drs. C. E. Dadachanjee, Dadabhoy Jamasjee, F. D. Devecha, E. C. Tukina, Perozshaw Pallonjee, Chunilal Ghordhundas, R. K. Vacha, H. J. Appoo, J. J. Cursetjee, D. B. Master, P. B. Nariman, visitor, and Temuljee Bhicajee Nariman, honorary secretary. The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed. Dr. Framjee Dorabjee Divecha read notes of a very interesting midwifery case. Dr. Dadabhoy Jamasjee read notes of cases of typhoid fever. After some discussion the meeting dissolved with a vote of thanks to Drs. Dadabhoy and Divecha and the chairman.

STEALING A TREASURE CHEST.

AT the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Jayaker, Superintendent McDermott charged Dhondoo Luxman, a lascar attached to the 9-1 Battery R. A., stationed at Colaba, with the theft of a treasure chest containing Rs. 128. On the 1st August last, on opening the R. A. orderly room at Colaba, it was found that the treasure chest which had been left there the day previous, and containing the residue of the pay of the lascars, had been removed. The chest had contained a sum of Rs. 3,000, but after paying all the lascars only Rs. 128 were left in cash. The box was a heavy and large one, secured with several iron bands, and the orderly room had been properly locked the night before, the key being kept with Serjeant Nettleton. On examining the doors it was found that one, over which there was an opening about a foot wide and three feet long, and which opened from the inside, was partially open, and a small table placed in front of it. The position of the table suggested the idea that the thief had effected his entrance by mounting it and getting in through the opening. The matter was reported to the civil police. For a long time not the slightest clue was obtained. About two weeks ago, however, it was reported to Inspector Rennie that a man named Peter Wiseman knew something about the robbery. On inquiries being instituted it was found that a porter named Rowjee had asked him to write to the Commanding Officer at Colaba, informing him of the thief. When Rowjee was arrested, he denied all knowledge of the affair; but after a time he made a statement which led to the arrest of the accused. But the police found that the prisoner was partially blind, and believing that he could not possibly have had a hand in the removal of the chest he was released. However, his mother made a statement to the effect that he had redeemed several silver ornaments of the value of Rs. 41 from a Marwaree a few days after the theft, and suspicion was once more directed towards him. He was again arrested, and this time he made a full confession of his connection with the robbery. It seems that on the night of the 31st July, believing that the chest contained a large amount of money, he had formed the plan of stealing it. About 12 o'clock he left his quarters in the lines adjoining, and got his daughter, a girl about 12 years of age, to lead him to the orderly room. He left her in the neighbourhood, and going away returned after some time with a heavy box. She then led him back to his room in the lines, successfully avoiding the sentry near the orderly room. Having arrived at his house, he concealed the chest in another large box. The next day he brought his brother Rowjee, and as they hed no key to open the box one of them procured a gimlet and with it bored a large hole in it, and thus got to the money. He then straightway went to a Marwaree and redeemed his ornaments. He subsequently burnt the box in his room. The prisoner is an old soldier, and has served with his battery for eleven years. He served in Afghanistan during the late war, and had always borne a good character. He pleaded guilty to the charge, and was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment.

THE DECCAN ICE COMPANY.

THE second ordinary general meeting of this company was held at the registered office of the company in Tamarind-lane. Mr. Raghunath Narayen Khote presided. The following report of the directors was submitted:—

The last report of the board, dated 14th February, 1884, was adopted at a general meeting of the company held on the 25th March, 1884. The board now submit their report for the period ending 30th September last, together with the audited accounts made up to the same dated. The working account of the company shows a profit of Rs. 11,040-10-8 which the board recommend be appropriated as follows:—In reduction of preliminary charges Rs. 1,000-0-0; in payment of a dividend at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the ordinary and deferred shares Rs. 6,750-0-0; to credit of reserve fund account to provide for the repair, maintenance and renewal of buildings and machinery, as well as to meet contingencies and for equalization of dividends Rs. 3,000-0-0; balance carried forward to next year's account Rs. 290-10-8; total Rs. 11,040-10-8. The Poona factory has worked well, and owing to the high price of ice that has ruled since the 13th of May, when the Bombay Ice Factory was partially destroyed by fire, the profits have been considerable. The Hyderabad factory did notfairly start manufacturing ice until the end of September, and all expenditure in connection with this factory up to 30th September has been charged to capital and preliminary charges. The working account will therefore commence from 1st October, 1884. The delay in starting the factory and consequent increased expense, and loss of revenue thereby incurred, have been mainly due to the unsatisfactory conduct of the engineer furnished under agreement by the General Ice factory Company, Limited, who are bound to furnish this company with a competent and trustworthy engineer. It is estimated by competent and practical men, that the factory could have been started by the middle of April, had the engineer in charge done his duty in a competent and trustworthy manner. Your directors have claimed on the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, for the damages this company have sustained in connection with this matter, as well as for inferiority of the tanks supplied by the general ice factory company, limited, and will take such steps to recover the damages as they may be advised to do by the company's legal advisers. Any sums that may be recovered will be applied in reduction of the cost of the erection of machinery and establishment of the business. The Hyderabad factory is now in thorough working order, and the quality of the ice made appears to be fully appreciated by the public. The 300 deferred shares have been duly allotted to the General Ice Factory Company, Limited, and the Madras Ice Manufacturing Company, Limited, as arranged. Each of these companies has presented Mr. C. H. B. Forbes with Rs. 1,500 of their deferred shares in recognition of his exertions in the reconstitution of the Poona Company into the Deccan Company. The company at present lease the premises at Poona and Hyderabad for Rs. 340 a month, or, say, Rs. 4,080 per annum, but have the right to purchase the same for Rs. 42,000. The amount borrowed on the security of the machinery at Hyderabad amounts, at present, to Rs. 12,500, and it will be necessary to borrow a further sum of, says, Rs. 10,000 to recoup the revenue account for the money spent on capital and preliminary charges account. The interest on these loans at 9 per cent. per annum amounts to Rs. 2,025. The rent and interest together come to Rs. 6,105. The board recommend that, in order to purchase the buildings and pay off the loans, debentures, forming a first charge on the property of the company, be issued for, say, Rs. 68,000, bearing interest at 7 per cent. per annum. This recommendation, if carried out, would effect a saving of Rs. 1,345 per annum in the expenditure of the company, equivalent to a dividend of about 1 per cent. per annum on the capital of Rs. 1,35,000. The board regret to announce the loss of an esteemed colleague by the death of Mr. Nusserwanjee Chandabhoy. At the request of the board, Mr. Nanabhoy B. Jeejeebhoy has consented to fill the vacancy thus caused. The board have also requested Mr. Gokuldas Jagmohandas to join the board.

Resolutions were then passed adopting the directors' report, re-electing Messrs. Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy and Gokuldas Jugmohundas as directors and Mr. Raghunath N. Khote as chairman of the board of directors for the ensuing year; re-appointing Messrs. N. S. Symons and Nusserwanjee Sorabjee Jamsetjee as auditors for the ensuing year with a remuneration of Rs. 75 each, sanctioning a payment of a dividend out of the amount of the profits, viz., Rs. 11,040-10-8, on both ordinary and deferred shares at the rate of five per cent. per share; appropriating Rs. 1,000 in reduction of preliminary charges; and carrying over a sum of Rs. 3,000 to the reserve fund and Rs. 220-10-8 to the next year's account.

A vote of thanks to the chairman and the office-bearers of the company brought the meeting to a close.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)

A SUIT FOR TWO LAKHS OF RUPEES.

SHRI HAMSATSUNGJEE SOORSUNGJEE *vs.* JOOSUB HAJEE AHMED AND OTHERS.

THIS suit was brought to recover a sum of two lakhs of rupees, with interest, and for an annual payment of Rs. 500; and in the alternative, the plaintiff prayed that the first defendant may be removed from the office of trustee, etc. The Hon. Mr. Farran and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdas and Dhurrumsey, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Jardine and Mr. Anderson, instructed by Messrs. Macfarlane and Edgelow, for the first defendant.

The plaintiff is a son of the Thakore of Palitana. The second defendant is His Highness Shri Soorsungjee, Thakore of Palitana, the father of the plaintiff; and the third defendant is Shri Mansungjee Soorsungjee, the eldest son of the Thakore, and half-brother of the plaintiff. In 1878 the Thakore had in his hands a large sum of money belonging to the plaintiff, then a minor; and he was anxious to secure it in case he should die before the plaintiff attained majority. It was arranged between the first and second defendants that the former should be entrusted with a sum of four lakhs of rupees out of the plaintiff's moneys, to be held by him in trust for the plaintiff; and the first defendant executed a trust in writing. He did not receive the whole sum of four lakhs, but received only two lakhs, which were credited by him in his books in an account opened in the name of the plaintiff. The plaintiff submitted that, having regard to the fact that the moneys belonged to him, it was not competent for the second defendant to make the arrangement that the first defendant should retain the moneys until the plaintiff attained the age of twenty-one years. The first defendant was now, it was alleged, in very embarrassed pecuniary circumstances, and if the moneys were allowed to remain in his hands, they would be lost. He had paid no interest on the sum entrusted to him. The plaintiff was willing, in the event of his not being considered entitled to immediate payment, that the sum should be effectually secured for his benefit until he attained majority, and that some fit and proper person be appointed trustee for him. He was now nineteen years of age. The second and third defendants were unwilling that the money should remain any longer in the hands of the first defendant; and they were willing that the prayer of the plaint be granted, and that they be made defendants in this suit. The plaintiff prayed that the first defendant may be ordered to pay to him

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the sum of two lakhs of rupees, with interest, and an annual payment of Rs. 500; that, in the event of the plaintiff being considered not entitled to immediate payment, the first defendant may be removed from the office of trustee, and another person be appointed in his place; that the first defendant may be forthwith ordered to bring the trust moneys into court.

The first defendant, in his written statement, admitted having received from the second defendant the sum of two lakhs of rupees, but submitted that, even if the money was the property of the plaintiff, he was not entitled to recover it until the expiration of seven years from the date of the deposit with the first defendant. He further submitted that he had not constituted himself a trustee of the moneys for the plaintiff, which were deposited with him under the following circumstances. In 1878 the first defendant was acting as the Bombay agent of the Thakore, and being aware that he might have great difficulty in recovering from him any moneys he might spend for him and the remuneration for his services, he applied to the Thakore to deposit with him the sum of Rs. 4,00,000 for a fixed period, agreeing that he should pay interest at a low rate thereon, and that the investment should be at the Thakore's risk. The Thakore was anxious that the moneys should be deposited in the plaintiff's name, and the first defendant had no objection to the proposal, and he believed that they were in fact the Thakore's moneys. In part performance of the agreement, the Thakore deposited Rs. 2,00,000 with the first defendant, who frequently requested him to bring in the remaining two lakhs; but the Thakore had neglected to do so. In 1878, by direction of the Thakore, the first defendant invested a great portion of the two lakhs of rupees in the purchase of shares in the Fleming, Nursey, Colaba, and Alexandra Spinning and Weaving Companies, as well as of the Port Canning Company. Shortly after the purchase of the shares, the four mill companies went into liquidation. Litigation had been pending for some time in this court with reference to the shares, which was not yet concluded; and the first defendant had incurred very heavy costs, and until the litigation was concluded he was unable to state what loss would be incurred in respect of the shares. When the loss and the costs incurred by him were ascertained, the first defendant would claim to deduct them from the two lakhs of rupees. In 1878 he was appointed the Thakore's agent in Bombay at a salary of Rs. 3,000 a month, and it was agreed that he should retain the amount of such salary from the deposit in question. He had acted as agent from April, 1878, till December, 1883, and he claimed to deduct the balance of the amount of his salary out of the two lakhs of rupees, also Rs. 7,600, the amount of the commission due to him for acting as general agent of the Thakore. This suit, it was alleged, had been fraudulently instituted by the Thakore in the name of the plaintiff because the first defendant refused to be a party to a fraud contemplated by the Thakore, with the object of substituting the plaintiff for the third defendant as heir to the gadi of Palitana, owing to the declaration by the British Government that the third defendant was ineligible to succeed to the gadi.

The hearing of the evidence was being proceeded with.

FIFTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.—Nov. 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BAYLEY.)

THE following case was heard before his lordship and a common jury, which was empanelled after several challenges:—

CHEATING MESSRS. WALLACE AND CO.

Essoo Hurjee Rabboo and Lukhmidas Raghowjee were charged with having on the 4th July last cheated the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., and dishonestly induced them to part with Rs. 1,937, the value of 198 bags of linseed, part of 1,700 bagrs which the prisoners falsely represented had been delivered to Dossa Ebbjee. They were also charged with cheating Cassum Ibrahim, of the firm of Wyedina Ibrahim and Co., muccadums to Messrs. Wallace and Co., in respect of the 198 bags of linseed; and further, with abetting the offence of cheating by dishonestly producing a document purporting to be a receipt signed by the muccadum of Messrs. Wallace and Co., of the delivery of 1,700 bags of linseed to Dossa Ebbjee. Mr. Leith, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshah, appeared for the prosecution; Mr Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Tobin and Roughton, for the first prisoner; and the Hon. Mr. Budroodin, instructed by Messrs. Tyebjee and Dayabhoy, for the second prisoner.

Mr. Leith, in addressing the jury for the prosecution, said the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co. exported large quantities of seeds and other goods to Europe. The general practice was this. When goods were to be purchased, a contract was entered into with some merchant in the bazaar by the firm's broker; and the firm's muccadum was told to go and weigh the goods, and note down particulars, before sending them to the firm's godowns. In this instance there were 1,700 bags of linseed purchased, and the person sent to weigh them was the second prisoner. He prepared notes of the weight and number of the bags, which were taken to the first prisoner, the head godown-keeper of the firm. The latter noted down the particulars of the bags, and he and the second prisoner informed the muccadum of the goods received in the godowns, and showed him the entries made in their books. The muccadum thereupon prepared notes of the delivery of the bags, which were sent to the vendor, Dossa Ebbjee, by whom they were checked. The muccadum then passed a receipt to the vendor, who took it to the firm's shroff, who paid the money due. According to general instructions given, the shroff noted down in his books the particulars of the goods, and of the payments made by him. It was subsequently ascertained that, instead of 1,700 only 1,502 bags of linseed had been delivered into the firm's godowns, whereas payment had been made to Dossa Ebbjee for 1,700 bags. It would be shown in the evidence that the second prisoner requested Dewcurn Veerjee, of the firm of Dossa Ebbjee, to mention in the entry in his books that 1,700 bags of linseed had been delivered to Messrs. Wallace and Co., and represented that he and the first prisoner, on their own account, were to make good to the firm the value of the remaining 198 bags. It might be urged for the defence that Dewcurn Veerjee was an accomplice; but Mr. Leith was instructed to state that there was no foundation whatever for a statement of that kind. Kanjee Cheema was another person, who had to be gained over by the prisoners. He was deputed by the muccadum to the godowns of the vendor, and it was his duty to sample every bag that was sold. For the consideration he probably received from the prisoners, Kanjee Cheema made a false report to his masters that he had sampled the 1,700 bags. Mr. Wyer, of the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., would tell the jury that the price of the 1,700 bags would not have been paid to Dossa Ebbjee unles it was believed that that number of bags had been delivered into the firm's godowns.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution.

Mr. M. R. Wyer, a partner in the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., said his firm did a large business, among other things, in exporting linseed to Europe. The firm did a large business last year in purchasing linseed from Dossa Ebbjee. The first prisoner was the chief godown-keeper of the firm's muccadums, Hajee Wyedina Cassum and Co. The godowns were rented by the firm at Musjid-bunder. The wages of the head godown-keeper were paid by the muccadum, who received from the firm a bonus or reward for the satisfactory performance of his duties. The practice was this. The goods were weighed over at the vendor's shop to the muccadum, who gave a receipt to the vendor, stating in that receipt the weight and the number of bags received. The vendor or dealer brought the receipt to Messrs. Wallace and Co., who thereupon paid for the produce as shown on the receipt. The muccadum's servants weighed the goods and noted down the number of bags. The firm was making large purchases at the time in the bazaar, all of which goods had to be weighed by the muccadum's men. (Is shown a document.) This is a receipt signed by the firm's muccadum, upon which payment was made to him by the firm's shroff. The receipt was dated 4th July, 1884, and was for 1,700 bags of linseed, weighing 3,093 cwts., and Rs. 15,628 was the sum paid by the shroff for the value of the linseed. Witness afterwards ascertained that only 1,502 bags had been actually delivered. The money for the 1,700 bags would not have been paid unless it was believed that they had all been delivered into the firm's godowns at Musjid-bunder.

Some other witnesses were examined; but the trial was not finished when the court adjourned until to-morrow (Saturday) morning.

BENGAL.

EXTENSIVE FIRES AT CALCUTTA.—On Sunday last a fire broke out at the Howrah Hydraulic Press, King's-road, Howrah. The fire originated in a godown, where some drums of jute were stowed, and soon spread to the godowns adjoining it, similarly stowed with drums and loose jute. The Calcutta Police Office here being communicated with by means of the telephone, Superintendent Hogg, with the Fire Brigade and two engines, were almost immediately at the scene of the fire, and rendered good service in preventing it from spreading. Effective help was also rendered by the hand engines from the Howrah police stations. On Tuesday our reporter visited the Howrah Hydraulic Steam Press, and learned that five *pucka* godowns, which were more or less stowed with jute, had been completely destroyed. The fire was first discovered in a godown which opens into Dobson's-road, and the flames having extended as far as the road, the Calcutta Fire Brigade was unable to render effectual help. There were several *pucka* houses occupied by European gentlemen alongside of the mill, which escaped owing to the strenuous efforts of the Calcutta and Howrah Police, who kept one of the engines continually employed in the direction of the houses. At noon smoke was still issuing from the heaps of burnt jute scattered here and there. No lives were lost. The damage caused by the fire is estimated at Rs. 1,15,000.

FLORILINE!—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The "Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 33, Farringdon Road, London.

THE RECEPTION AND LORD DUFFERIN.

THE *Gazette of India Extraordinary* of the 18th inst., contains the following notification with reference to the arrangement for the reception of Lord Dufferin:—

The Right Honourable Sir Frederick-Temple Hamilton-Temple, Earl of Dufferin, K.P., G.C.B., G.C.M.G., P.C., F.R.S., D.C.L., Viscount and Baron Clandeboye of Clandeboye in the County of Down, in the Peerage of the United Kingdom, Baron Dufferin and Clandeboye of Ballyleidy and Killyleagh, County Down, in the Peerage of Ireland, and a Baronet, is expected to arrive at Aden on or about December 2nd, and at Bombay on the 9th idem, to assume the office of Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Resident at Aden will receive Lord Dufferin with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay will make arrangements, in communication with the Naval authorities, for the landing and reception of Lord Dufferin at Bombay with all the honours and distinctions which are due to the Viceroy of India.

An Aide-de-Camp of the Viceroy will proceed to Bombay to attend upon Lord Dufferin throughout his journey from Bombay to Calcutta.

One of the principal civil officers of each Government or Administration, will be deputed to meet Lord Dufferin as he enters the limits of such Government or Administration and will remain in attendance upon His Lordship until he passes beyond those limits.

At the railway stations at which halts are made for rest and refreshment, Civil and Military officers will be in attendance. There will also be a Guard-of-Honour upon the platform.

Should Lord Dufferin make any stay at Allahabad, His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces will make all arrangements, in communication with the Military authorities, for His Lordship's reception in a suitable manner.

At stations between Bombay and Howrah, other than those mentioned in the two preceding paragraphs, the attendance of officers is dispensed with.

Proper police precautions will be taken at all the stations along the line at which the train stops.

Upon Lord Dufferin's arrival at the Howrah terminus of the East Indian Railway, His Lordship will be received by the Secretaries to the Government of India and by the Military Secretary and Aidesde-Camp to the Viceroy.

The following officers will also be in attendance upon the Howrah Railway platform:—

The Commissioner of Burdwan.

One of the Secretaries to the Government of Bengal.

The Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District, with the District Staff.

The Commissioner of Police and Chairman of the Justices of the Peace for the Town of Calcutta.

The Sheriff of Calcutta.

The Magistrate of Howrah.

A Guard of Honour of Native Infantry will be drawn up at the Howrah terminus.

Lord Dufferin, attended by his personal staff, by the Secretaries to the Government of India, by the Military Secretary and Aides-de-Camp of the Viceroy, will proceed to Government House in the Viceroy's carriages escorted by the Body Guard.

The line of route will be lined throughout by troops under the orders of the Brigadier-General Commanding the Presidency District.

A Royal Salute will be fired from the ramparts of Fort William as the cortége appears upon the Hooghly Bridge.

A Guard of Honour of British Infantry and a Guard of Honour of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles will be drawn up opposite the grand entrance of Government House.

Lord Dufferin will be received as he alights from the carriage at the foot of the grand staircase by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal attended by his personal staff.

All the Civil and Military officers of Government at the Presidency will be in attendance upon the grand staircase of Government House, Consular Officers and other representatives of Foreign Governments at Calcutta, and all non-official gentlemen are invited to be present upon the grand staircase.

His Excellency the Viceroy and Governor-General, attended by his personal staff and the Member of the Governor-General's Council, will receive Lord Dufferin at the top of the grand staircase, and will conduct His Lordship to the Throne-room.

Shortly afterwards, Lord Dufferin will proceed with the members of the Governor-General's Council to the Council Chamber where His Lordship's Commission from Her Majesty the Queen-Empress will be read by the Home Secretary.

A Royal Salute will then be fired from the ramparts of Fort William in honour of Lord Dufferin upon his assumption of the Office of Viceroy and Governor General of India.

The troops may then be withdrawn.

Full dress will be worn by all officers, Civil and Military, on this occasion, and evening dress by all gentlemen not entitled to wear unifoms.

The date and hour of Lord Dufferin's arrival at Howrah will be notified hereafter.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 18th instant.

Read Government Resolution No. 437, dated 8th November, communicating the orders of the Government of India regarding the flags to be flown by the vessels and boats belonging to the subordinate departments of local Governments. The orders which affect the Port Trust are that the burgee or pendant to be flown by its vessels is to be red with white letters: that the request of the Port Trust to be allowed a badge surmounted by a crown on the fly of the red ensign cannot be acceded to, as it goes beyond the orders of the Secretary of State and Admiralty, and that pilots, when in rowing boats, should fly the pilot jack only. It is further requested that sketches of the pendants or burgees as prepared for each particular department be submitted as soon as possible for transmission to the Secretary of State.

Resolution.—The orders of Government should be complied with.

Read letter from Messrs. Hormusjee Rustomjee and Company, dated 29th October, stating that on 24th October they shipped 325 cases of castor oil, each containing 2 tins or 8 gallons, per s.s. Niagara for London; that according to the dock table of rates oil is chargeable per tin or drum up to 10 gallons 2 annas and 6 pies, and that they have accordingly been charged 5 annas for each case of 2 tins, although there were only 8 gallons in the case. They therefore request that half the amount charged be refunded.

Resolution:—As proposed by the Dock Superintendent and approved by the Dock Committee item 261 in dock book of rates should be altered so as to make the charge of 2 annas 6 pies for each tin, drum, or case up to 10 gallons, and the sanction of Government to this and the corresponding refund to Messrs. Hormusjee Rustomjee and Company should be applied for.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 12th instant, reporting that he proposed to commence occupying the new Bonded Warehouse at Town Customs-bunder from 17th instant, and asking that the necessary permission be obtained from the Collector of Customs. He also asks sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 500 for the cost of shifting goods into the new warehouse.

The Chairman reported that the Collector of Customs had given the necessary permission.

Resolution.—The estimated expenditure is sanctioned.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 3rd November, recommending that a portion of the "unclaimed" warehouse at Prince's Dock be partitioned off for the storage of damaged packages, and that the door of it have two locks, the key of one to be in possession of the Dock Department, and the key of the other in possession of the Traffic Department.

Read memo. by Engineer, dated 12th November, reporting that there is a partition in No. 7 warehouse which is not now required, and that it can be removed and utilized for enclosing the compartment required by the Traffic Department, at a cost of Rs. 125.

Resolution.—The proposal made by the Traffic Manager should be given effect to.

Read letter from Messrs. Edward Bates and Company, dated 16th October, stating that they have been in correspondence with the Traffic Manager regarding the storage of metals, and that they are informed that the Trust has no suitable accommodation therefor. Messrs. Bates and Company inquire whether the Trustees propose to provide for the trade in question. Read report by Traffic Manager, dated 27th October, intimating that at present there is no warehouse accommodation for the storage of iron, and that even when the new double-storeyed warehouse is ready there will not be room for such goods. He recommends that the shed standing on the land near Carnac Bridge, recently vacated by the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, be removed to the block on the east side of Frere-road immediately to the south of the existing temporary warehouse, so as to afford the necessary accommodation. Read report by Engineer, dated 7th November, stating that the shed proposed to be removed is 204 feet long and 45 feet wide, 18 feet high at post; and 21 feet to underside of collar beam; that it is constructed of teakwood posts and roof trusses, covered with 24 gauge corrugated sheets; that the sides of the shed are open and the ends closed, with feather-edged planking. He states that the plot on which it is proposed to re-erect it is only 159 feet 6 inches long, and he proposes therefore to re-erect a portion of it 156 feet long. Read memo. from Engineer, dated 10th November, estimating the cost of removal and re-erection at Rs. 2,189, and the cost of the necessary additions, sides, doors, windows, &c., at Rs. 3,913, together Rs. 6,102. Resolution.—The portion of the shed measuring 1,561 feet should be removed as suggested, at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,102. The remaining length of 48 feet should be allowed to remain in its present position until good use can be found for it elsewhere.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 23rd October, reporting on the sample tarpaulins prepared before the monsoon at the stores. Read memo. by Engineer, dated 31st October, reporting that these tarpaulins cost Rs. 25 each as against MacIlwraith's imported at Rs. 24-3.

Read letter from the Dock Superintendent, dated 30th October, reporting that 15 of the 100 tarpaulins possessed by his department are now useless through some defect in the preparation with which they are coated, and he asks to be relieved of them and to have 15 new tarpaulins supplied in their place.

Resolution.—115 tarpaulins should be made at the stores before next monsoon, at an estimated cost of Rs. 3,757, attention being paid to the Dock Superintendent's remarks as to coating contained in his letter of 23rd ultimo. The 15 damaged paulins should be sold.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 16th Nov., 1884.	For week ending 16th Nov., 1883.
Vessels piloted into harbour	15	18
,, ,, out of ,,	22	17
,, transported	6	9
,, attended to	1	1

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING PRINCE'S DOCK.

	For week ending 14th Nov., 1884.	For week ending 14th Nov. 1883.
Vessels entered	6	6
,, left	10	6
,, remaining in dock	10	12

THE WHEAT TRADE OF INDIA AND AMERICA.

SIMILARITIES AND CONTRASTS.

MR. J. H. NORMAN, in the course of an article in the *Chamber of Commerce Journal*, says:—In some respects India and the United States of America are alike. They are vast countries, and the wheat-producing areas are at great distances from the sea board. They both have enormous breadths of level country, well suited for the production of grain. But they are totally distinct in these respects: while the Americans are the most inventive of macninery, the greatest manual labour saving people, and the most go-a-head among the nations of the earth, the East Indians are among the slowest of the people of the world, content to follow in the footsteps of their ancestors of ages ago. The consequence is, that in one country is found a few separate holdings of thousands of acres, but chiefly farms of from 160 to 220 acres each; whilst in the other the holdings are generally very small, some six acres or little more. In both countries the mode of cultivation is much the same among the small holders of land, inasmuch as the cultivators are the families of the possessors, with such assistance as can be obtained during the busiest seasons of the year, but with this difference, that in one country expensive machinery is hired or possessed, and in the other the primitive instruments of past ages are in use. In some parts of America the frost, for months, entirely prevents all labour except the cleaning and transport of the grain; to effect the latter it is no uncommon thing that it should be carted from forty to sixty miles to the nearest market. In India the rains interfere with agricultural operations, and unless water carriage can be utilised the peasant finds little to do besides attending to his cattle.

The tendency of the commerce of the age is, so to say, to establish contact between the producer and the consumer, or in other words to abolish all intermediaries which raise the cost of an article to the consumer. There are serious obstructions in both countries to progress on this line. In America the producer sells his wheat to the storekeeper with whom he deals for his stores and this latter individual, or some itinerating a gent, buys on the information he receives from the rulers of the grain markets in Chicago and New York, or the owners of the nearest grain elevator, in which case another intermediary is probably established. At New York, Chicago, and elsewhere, gambling operations in grain on time bargains are as common as speculations in stocks in Threadneedle-street. The peasant in India is always in debt to his Mahajun or Buniah, whose charge for the loan of money, or gain in barter, is enormous. The introduction of systems which would sweep away these injurious customs would be a great boon to the producer and consumer. The foundation of well-managed banks and the establishment of through booking, embracing land and sea, would do much to correct the evil in India: and, perhaps, should our westerly neighbours discover that it is out of their power to control the value of wheat, a matter which is becoming every year more unattainable in consequence of the vast quantities that other countries can supply, it may become with them a property less subject to gambling operations.

THROUGH BOOKING.

By this is meant the granting of a Bill of Lading at any station on a railway, and engaging to convey the goods therein specified to the destination beyond sea, and the provision to receive payment of rail and ocean freight at the point of discharge. This system is common in America and is recognised as necessary for India, but the efforts of Sir William Andrew, the chairman of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, to introduce it there have not yet succeeded; the delay, however, it is expected, will only be short now, as the authorities at the India Office are in favour of the measure, and with their support all impediments will be overcome. One result of this would be to throw back the final market in wheat for export to the producing centre; and another to encourage the producer or small trader, in the province, to become shippers, as they would only have to lay out of the first cost of the staple until the return can be made, all other charges, including land and sea freight, being payable at the port of discharge.

CARRIAGE BY WATER.

Both countries possess the advantage and economy of this. Calcutta and Kurrachee are the ports of the Ganges and the Indus. These rivers and their tributaries afford carriages for some hundreds of miles, and are used for the transport of wheat from the North-West of India and the Punjab. It is true that railway carriage for obvious reasons has vastly diminished this mode of transit, but it was only the other day that the Kurrachee Chamber of Commerce represented to the chairman of the Scinde, Punjab and Delhi Railway that during the year 1882-3 55,600 tons of merchandise passed Multan, Sukker, and Sehwan, three railway stations on the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi and Indus Valley Railways, which they consider sufficiently low rates could have drawn to the railways. The Central Provinces where the area under wheat cultivation is 9/40ths of the whole wheat culture in India proper, has no water communication as a means of transport to Bombay on the one side or to Calcutta on the other. In the United States of America the magnificent lakes, rivers, and canals afford so cheap a transit as to assist to keep down the railway charge for carriage to the absurdly low levels it is so frequently at.

The Statistical Department of the Treasury at Washington have given the annual average rate for the carriage of grain from Chicago to York. By lake and canal, by lake and rail, and by all rail as follows:—In 1880, 4s. 6½d., 5s. 4¾d., and 6s. 9½d.; in 1881, 2s, 11½d., 3s. 6¾d., and 4s. 11½d.; in 1882, 3s., 3s. 9d., and 5s. 0¾d.; in 1883, 3s. 1¾d., 4s. 1½d., and 5s. 6½d. per quarter respectively. Twenty cents per 100 lb. from Chicago to New York equals 4s. 1½d. per 496 lb., and sixteen cents equals 3s. 3½d. per quarter for the same distance.

COST OF PRODUCTION.

In a very interesting table, in connection with "the periodicity of famines in India," to be found in a posthumous work of the late Professor Jevons, which has just been published, the price of wheat at Delhi, for 73 years (1763 to 1835) is given. By converting the rupees in the table into sterling at 23½d. per rupee, and the measure of wheat into quarters of 496 lb., we get prices varying from 3s. 8½d. per quarter in 1798 (the next lowest is 8s. 0½d. per quarter in 1799), to 78s. 3d. per quarter in 1783. In the 35 years of this century there are 10 years in which the prices have been at and above 19s. 5d. per quarter; for the remaining years the prices ranged from 9s. 9¾d. to 18s. 2½d. per quarter. The average of the last 10 years, ended in 1835, was 13s. 4½d. per quarter; this period embraced two years of maximum price—1826, 22s. 10½d. per quarter, and 1834, 19s. 5d. per quarter. For the five years, ended in 1832, the average was 10s. 5½d. per quarter.

Mr. J. R. Dodge, whom I have before mentioned, estimated the average cost of production, in the United States of America, in 23 years at 28s. 7d. per quarter, while the average value was 36s. 6d. per quarter. At the present time, in the States west of Missouri, he estimates that the cost of the cultivation would be from 24s. 8d. to 32s. 11d. per acre, or from 17s. 2d. to 23s. 1d. per quarter.

Before I had finished in getting the figures in this paper into shape for easy reference, I had come to the conclusion that they would afford me but very uncertain information on which to base any opinion upon this difficult question of cost of production. I have, therefore, endeavoured to obtain information from those who are more intimately acquainted with the subject from being engaged as producers, dealers, or merchants connected with the wheat trade of India and America, with, I regret to say, only very partial success.

I have thought that something might be discovered by working backwards, that is, by taking the London prices, and deducting all the charges mentioned with, say 3 per cent. commission and London charges, and thus endeavouring to arrive at it. The London charge on both Indian and American wheat is 6d. per quarter. We will look at wheat at Lahore and Chicago in this manner by taking the lowest quotation with the lowest charges, (1); and with the highest charges, (2); the highest quotation with the lowest charges, (3); and with the highest charges, (4); for the two wheats for the three periods, viz:—the first three months of 1882, the first three months of 1883, and the first three months of 1884. The rail carriage between Chicago and New York will be taken in these estimates at 3s. 6d., and between Lahore and Kurrachee at 7s. 4d. per quarter.

LAHORE.

	1. s.	1. d.	2. s.	2. d.	3. s.	3. d.	4. s.	4. d.
First Three Months of 1882..	21	2	20	8	28	0	27	5
,, ,, 1883..	21	2	20	7	23	1	22	6
,, ,, 1884..	15	0	13	10	20	0	18	10

CHICAGO.

	1. s.	1. d.	2. s.	2. d.	3. s.	3. d.	4. s.	4. d.
First Three Months of 1882..	41	4¼	39	1½	47	1¼	44	10½
,, ,, 1883..	36	5	34	2	39	5	37	2
,, ,, 1884..	31	1½	30	2½	35	11½	35	0¼

The mean prices of my London quotations for Lahore and Chicago wheat during the first three months were 45s. 6d., against 51s. 6d.; for the second three months, 42s., against 47s. 6d., and for the third three months, 33s. 6d., against 41s. per quarter. The mean prices furnished by the above quotations at Lahore and Chicago during the same periods were for the first three months 26s. 4d., against 43s. 1½d.; for the second three months 21s. 10d.. against 36s. 9d.; for the third three months, 16s. 11d., against 33s 1d, per quarter.

Now allowing 9s. per quarter for the superior quality of the Chicago over the Lahore wheat in the London market, these figures show that the cost of wheat per quarter at Chicago was in the first period 10s. 9d.; in the second, 11s. 11d.; and in the third 10s. 2d. more per quarter than at Lahore, or to put it in another way, whereas in 1882 the quarter at Lahore commanded 26s. 4d, to pay the producer and all charges, with such profit as he could obtain, to get it there; and the quarter at Chicago commanded 37s. 1½d. to pay the producer and all charges, &c., to get it there, in 1883 it yielded respectively 21s, 10d. and 30s. 9d., and in 1884, 16s 11d. and 27s. 1. But the wheat forwarded from Lahore and Chicago must have been sent long distances to those cities, and this necessitates the consideration of

CARRIAGE CHARGES OTHER THAN BY RAIL, RIVER, AND OCEAN.

These are most difficult to arrive at. In the winter months in America, when the draught cattle can do no other work, if they drag a wagon 100 miles, how can the cost be measured to the farmer owning both the cattle and the wheat: if he could let his conveyance at so much for the job that might be taken as the cost, but if that is out of his power how could he discover it beyond the difference in cost between the cattle at rest and the cattle in motion, and the wear and tear of the vehicle.

In Messrs. Read and Pell's report to Parliament, in 1880, on "Agricultural interests in America," it is stated that they were put at 62d. per quarter for 250 miles, or ·250d. per mile; 82½d. per quarter for 350 miles, or ·236d. per mile; 60d. per quarter for 450 miles, or ·137d. per mile, and even as low as 1s. 8d. per quarter for 450 miles, or ·044d. per mile. These gentlemen took the rate of freight from the producing point to Chicago as 80d. per quarter, but considered that ere long it might be reduced to 45d. per quarter. In these statements it is not intimated how the conveyance is effected, it may be partly by rail or wholly by cart, or a combination of rail, water, and cart.

With regard to India, as the secretary of the Scinde, Punjab, and Delhi Railway, I take the Punjab as an illustration. General Medley, late consulting engineer to the Government of India for that line, in a recent publication "On Railway in Upper India," states that on 325 miles of the best section of that line there are metalled roads only at eight stations, which are at intervals of 32, 49, 35, 53, 13, 55, 36, and 27 miles, and to 36 other stations on this 335 miles there are no metalled roads. He estimates the cost of cartage in fair weather from 4d. to 12d. per ton per mile, and considers that 1,400 miles of metalled roads, at a cost of 500*l*. per mile, is requisite to accommodate the traffic properly on the upper portion of the company's system. This charge of from 4d. to 12d. per ton is equal to from ·885d. to 2·6651. per 496 lb.

It will be noticed that General Medley's estimate is a higher one than that made by Mr. Thornton. I shall assume the cost of this carriage to be 1d. per quarter per mile in the Punjab, and ⅛th of a penny per quarter per mile in the United States. This last is based upon Messrs. Read and Pell's report. I do not know from what distances wheat would be sent to Lahore and Chicago, but I should think that not more than from 40 to 60 miles in the Punjab, and 400 to 600 miles in America, or 3s. 4d. to 5s. in the one case and 4s. 2d. to 6s. 3d. in the other. Taking the mean of these quotations, viz.: 4s. 2d. and 5s. 2½d. per quarter, and deducting them from the prices yielded in Lahore and Chicago by deducting all charges from the London quotations, and the 6s. difference on the Chicago wheat between the London prices of that and Lahore wheat, in the first three months of the three years 1882-4, we get 22s. 2d. and 31s. 11d. for 1882; 17s. 8d. and 25s. 6½d. for 1883; and 12s. 9d. and 21s. 10½d. for 1884. These last figures may not be any index to the facts of the cost of production, but I am surprised to find how near they are to those mentioned at the commencement of the article, when I stated that the general impression now is that American wheat can be produced at 20s. and Indian wheat at 12s. per quarter.

During the first three months of 1884 the London price of No. 2 spring American wheat was 39s to 43s against 38s. to 43s. per quarter for Bombay soft whiet wheat. In making the comparison between Lahore pure Chicago wheat I deducted 6s. per quarter from the latter for its superiority. Is it too much to expect that Lahore wheat may be improved so as to equa Bombay wheat? If we may assume that 12s. 9d for the districts around Lahore and 21s. 10½d. per quarter for the districts within 400 to 600 miles west of Chicago are approximate first cost values, and that the cost and charges connected with Bombay wheat in the first three months of this year do not differ much from those I have taken for Lahore, then at that time on the great decline in values compared with the same periods of the two preceding years, Bombay and Chicago both had 6s. to the good for carriage from greater distances and for higher charges or profits.

DECLINE IN THE GOLD VALUE OF SILVER.

There is no doubt that this has had a vastly stimulating effect upon the development of the wheat traffic of India. So long as the bi-metallic arrangements of France and the other nations in the Latin convention were maintained, 15½ grains of silver commanded 1 grain of gold, now it requires 18½ grains of silver to command 1 grain of gold, which is a difference of 19·35 per cent. Since the increase of silver currency in India has not had any appreciable effect in raising price of wheat in that country, this decline of 19.35 per cent in the gold value of silver has acted as a premium to that extent in India's competition with wheat from gold standard countries.

The periodical famines with which India is afflicted must lead one to expect that there will be breaks in the supply of wheat from that source to other parts of the world; at the same time there seems good reason to anticipate that India will not only hold her own, but increase the volume of her exports of this staple in ordinary times, as irrigation is extended, when the quality and cleanliness of the wheat is improved, railway rates are made lower, through booking is introduced, the ordinary roads improved and others made; and the natural facilities for the conversion of wheat into flour are utilised.

ENGLISH SPORTING NOTES.

FOOTBALL.

AFTER the glories of the past three years it would perhaps be too much to expect the Oxford Rugby Football Club to keep up its reputation. But with a sprinkling of the old team a fair measure of success may be anticipated. The past success of Oxford may be said to be due in great part to the development of the game introduced by its players, especially in the rapidity of passing, the unselfish play of the half-backs, and the magnificent dropping of the full-backs. The present season has commenced auspiciously enough with a victory by two goals and nine tries to nothing over Rugby School on the historic school ground familiar to readers of "Tom Brown." The Association Club scored another victory, this time over Brentwood. The game was closely contested, but the University forwards playing with much dash secured the only goal of the day. Matched against the London Scottish Club, who journeyed down to the University town, the Cambridge-Rugby team successfully held its own. During the first half the play was fast and even, the Cantabs having a trifle the best of it, until just before the change, when one of the visitors secured a try for his side. In the second half again Cambridge looked formidable at first, and not only obtained a try, but also obtained a couple of drop kicks for goal which were very nearly being successful. The result of a hard game was a draw. The Association Club was more successful, and managed to beat the Old Westminsters by three goals to *nil* The University team also beat a weak team of Cambridge Etonians by five goals to one. At the Rugby game in Scotland the Glasgow Academicals without three of their best men inflicted a defeat over the Edinburgh Academicals by a goal and two tries to nothing. After a rather one-sided game Harrow School obtained a victory over a team of Old Harrovians by three goals to none Lafone, the only "flannels" remaining from last year's team, and Dent and Buckingham playing remarkably well for the school. After the match Watson and Galsworthy received their flannels. Westminster suffered defeat at the hands of the Old Wykehamists by four goals to two, but were victorious over the Old Etonians by three goals to none. The Sandhurst-Rugby team succumbed to Blackheath very easily as also did the Woolwich boys to the Royal Engineers at the Association game, the sappers completely overmatching their juvenile opponents. At Cooper's Hill the boys of the Royal Indian Engineering College made a complete example of the Clapham Rovers at the Rugby game. A closely contested Association game between Guy's and St. Thomas's Hospitals resulted in favour of the former by one goal to none. Some sensational results attended the finishing of the third round of the Scottish Association Cup. The Queen's Park with a first-class team were beaten by the Battlefield Club, which is an off-shoot of the Queen's Park. Each club scored three goals, but one to Queen's Park was given as offside, so the parent club was declared defeated—a result which caused much surprise. The Park club has protested on the ground that the Battlefield had two unregistered men in their team, and that the goal disallowed was not an off-side one. The other surprise was the defeat of Dumbarton by the Pollokshield Athletic. Indeed had it not been for Macaulay, the Dumbarton goal-keeper, the defeat would have been heavier than it was. There was also great excitement over the meeting between the Rangers and Third Lanark. These clubs had already met twice in the second round, but both games resulting in draws they were allowed to compete in the third round, and strangely enough, were drawn together again. The Rangers won by three goals to none. Under Rugby rules the West of Scotland, mustering their best team, won by a goal and a try to nothing over the Edinburgh Wanderers. The following are the most important Association games played during the week under notice. For the London Challenge Cup the Olympians endured a crushing defeat, eight goals to none, at the hands of the Old Etonians who played one short the greater part of the time. Darwin met with defeat at the hands of the Notts Club, which scored two goals to none. The Blackburn Rovers defeated Notts Forest by three goals to one. Aston Villa played a drawn game with Derby Midland. Sheffield and Birmingham being antagonised, a fast and exciting game resulted, ending in the victory of Birmingham by three goals to one. The Royal Engineers, journeying to the West Kent ground, inflicted a defeat upon the club by two goals to nothing.

BILLIARDS.

The last day's play in the Agricultural Hall Tournament upset what was thought a foregone conclusion for Mitchell. Up to that period he was the only player who had won each of his games, but when pitted against Richards he suffered defeat by 186 points. As Peall was the only other player who had lost only one game, the match between him and J. Bennett was watched with some interest, but Peall playing with confidence won by 316 points. Thus Peall and Mitchell tied for the first prize, the scores standing as follows:—

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
W. Mitchell, scratch	5	1	T. Taylor, rec. 50	2	4
W. J. Peall, scratch	5	1	W. Cook, scratch	2	4
D. Richards, rec. 150	4	2	J. Bennett, rec. 50	0	6
J. Dowland, rec. 150	3	3			

It being decided to play off the tie, the cueists met to play again. Both were naturally somewhat anxious, and played rather nervously at times. In the end, however, Mitchell got the best of it, and defeated his rival by 105 points Curiously enough, the Palais Royal Tournament also resulted in a tie. The players who were left in this time being the limit men—W. Lloyd and F. White—the play was very slow, Lloyd winning by 88 points. Score:—

	Won.	Lost.		Won.	Lost.
J. Lloyd rec. 200	6	2	J. G. Sala, rec. 100	3	4
F. White, rec. 200	5	2	G. Collins, rec. 150	3	4
F. Bennett, rec. 175	4	3	A. Bennett, rec. 175	2	5
H. Coles, rec. 160	4	3	J. Roberts, owes 100	2	5

On the conclusion of the above a spot-barred tournament was commenced at the same place, there being ten players engaged in it. This time Roberts was in great form, and at the conclusion of the third day's play stood at the head, having lowered the colours of each player he had met. Three more days' play is required, and it is probable that one of the top-weights will win. The score stood as follows when the mail left:

	Wn.	Lost.		Wn.	Lost.
J. Roberts, jun. (owes 100)	3	0	F. Bennett (rec 150)	2	1
J. Bennett (scratch)	2	1	T. Taylor (rec 75)	1	2
W. Mitchell (rec 75)	2	1	J. G. Sala (rec 125)	1	2
G. Collins (rec150)	2	1	J. E. Dawson (rec 150)	0	3
F. White (rec 150)	2	1	J. Lloyd (rec 175)	0	3

A novel match is on the *tapis* between Roberts and Taylor. The pair will contest a game of 5,000 points up, Taylor being allowed a start of 1,000. Roberts is to be confined solely to the all-round game, and Taylor is to be allowed the use of the spot, which will, however, be only 8in. removed from the face of the top cushion. J. G. Sala, the Manchester crack, of whose play Roberts has a very high opinion, played an exhibition match against the Champion 1,000 points up. Roberts gave his opponent 300 points start, but only succeeded in making up 50 of it, his opponent running out a winner by 250 points. Some very good play was witnessed in the match between White and Taylor for a silver cup, 2,000 points up, in which the former was in receipt of 400 points start. Taylor proved equal to the emergency and won by 247 points. It is stated that Messrs Thurston and Co. intend giving 100gs. to the first player who succeeds in making 500 off the balls without the aid of the spot stroke. The highest all-round break at present is 309, made by William Cook, at Manchester, some time ago. Of course the manipulation must be made in either an exhibition match or for money—at all events in public.

ATHLETICS.

The sport at the concluding meeting of the London Athletic Club was of a very interesting nature. The programme was made up of eight events, including three challenge cups, and for once in a way each of these produced contests. Although no records were lowered, some very creditable performances were accomplished, notably that of E. C. Carter in the Three Miles Open Handicap, which he won from scratch in the excellent time of 14min 58 4-5th sec. Not very many years ago this would have been thought a fine feat even for a professional, but W. G. George has knocked such an idea out of the heads of the present generation of athletes. Consequently Carter's splendid running will scarcely receive that amount of recognition to which it is justly entitled. In all probability the Finchley Harrier will yet show us something even better than he did on this occasion, for he travels in really grand style, and now that the champion is about to leave England, Carter will in all likelihood secure the distinction next year. Another feature of considerable interest was the appearance of George Lacy Hillier in the Two Miles Members' Bicycle Handicap. To judge from the way in which the ex-champion spread-eagled his field, when giving the majority long starts, there is no telling how good he is at the present time, and when he gets alongside some of the present champions they will have to look to their laurels. The result of the Mile Challenge Cup created a surprise, J. A. P. Clarke defeating J. G. Clabburn by a yard and a half in 4min 45 1-5th sec. F. Stuart Howard proved incapable of defeating C. G. Wood in the "Quarter," the last-named winning with a bit in hand by a yard and a half. Coombes very nearly threw away first prize in the Mile Walking Handicap through allowing C. Gibson, the limit man, to keep him too close company the last time down the straight, and it was only by a few inches he secured the verdict. Some very spirited contests were witnessed at the annual meeting of the Etonians. The first event to be decided was the School 100 yards. The final heat was won by F. C. Holland, M. C. Parker was second, and Roper-Curzon third. The 100 yards Junior race was very easily won by Tagart. The 120 yards School Hurdle race over 10 flights of hurdles created some excitement, as in the final heat Muttlebury and Griffin could not be separated. On running off the dead heat the former came in a winner by a yard. In the final Boden, who had beaten Griffin in his heat, did not start. The Junior Hurdles went to Gosling. The Canadian Athletic Championships were held for the first time by the Amateur Athletic Association of Canada, on Sept. 27, on the grounds of the Montreal Lacrosse Club. The bad weather affected the track, and nothing out of common was recorded. A professional race instituted for the ten miles championship of London was run for the first time at the Prince of Wales's Grounds, Bow. Six professionals entered for it, but it was soon apparent that no one but Norris was in it, for he won with some ease in 54 min. 33½ sec, beating Regan, the only man who stayed out the course, by over 160 yards. His times were as follows:—

MILES.	M. S.	MILES.	M. S.	MILES.	M. S.
1	4 58	5	26-1 6	8	43 11½
2	10 15	6	32 1	9	45 50
3	15 33½	7	37 33½	10	54 33½
4	21 0				

ROWING.

There seems to be some hitch with regard to the match between Hanlan and Beach. There seems to be an evident desire on the part of the latter to rest on his laurels, and not to give Hanlan a chance of retrieving them. It will be remembered that Clifford's supporters offered to back him either against Beach or Hanlan, and that the latter took them up immediately. This seems to have given Beach some offence, and further negociations have resulted in the match between them being declared off. Though Beach expressed his willingness to row either of them for the championship, a week or fortnight after the termination of the contest between Hanlan and Clifford on Feb. 7. In the end Clifford challenged Beach to row for the championship, and the match has been arranged to come off on Feb. 28. All this might perhaps end in a match between these three and Teemer, who is very anxious to have a shy at the championship. Teemer, it appears, has accepted Gandur's challenge to row a three-mile race with a turn for 500 dols. a side, Teemer to give Gandur a 5-secs start. Nothing is now so plainly apparent as that sculling as an art is at a low ebb in England, whose much vaunted superiority in that branch now seems to have departed for ever. With American horses winning the Derby, Australian cricketers creating havoc amongst English wickets, and English scullers not daring to meet even second-rate oarsmen from across the sea, it may truly be said that her glory has departed, and that the old country is played out. A sculling match was rowed on the Paramatta Championship course on Sept. 12 between A. H. Sharland of Tasmania and W. G. Brett of New South Wales, for a trophy and the amateur championship of Australia. Sharland pulled with great pluck, but Brett, who was the favourite, had the race completely in hand, and won by about eight lengths Both at Oxford and Cambridge preparations are going on for the race for the coxwainless fours, and the newly appointed Presidents have already commenced tub-pair practice for the trial eights. At Cambridge the following crews are at work for the "fours:"

THIRD TRINITY.—St C. G. Donaldson, E. W. Haig, F. G. Churchhill, F. I. Pitman (stroke); coached by Mr. Hardacre.

JESUS—H. Armytage, E. Alexander, A. P. Pott, C. H. Bicknell (stroke); coached by Mr. Straker.

FIRST TRINITY.—I. Cobbett, A. E. Chapman. W. H. W. Perrott, E. J. Bagshawe (stroke); coached by Mr. Blenkin.

LADY MARGARET.—H. T. Gillings, J. C. Brown, W. C. Fletcher. N. P. Symonds (stroke); coached by Mr. Edmunds.

PEMBROKE.—C. E. Venables, W. Burnside, J. Nisbett, T. W. Lambert (stroke); coached by Mr. Bicknell.

KING'S.—J. J. Withers, C. A. Birch, J. R. Oxford, G. E. Hale (stroke); coached by Mr. Graham.

Of these Third Trinity are the most fancied. Six crews are also left in at Oxford and barring accidents the following will come to the post:—

MAGDALEN.—N. C. W. Radcliffe, G. S. Bazley, H. Girdlestone, W. S. Unwim (stroke).

CORPUS—J. S. Clemons, C. R. Carter, G. F Hornby, T. C. Godby (stroke).

LINCOLN.—E. H. Hamilton, E. O. O'Connor, P.W. Taylor, E. K. Robins (stroke).

CHRISTCHURCH.—O. Stock, C. K. Bowes, F. O. Wethered. R. H. Williams (stroke).

NEW.—G. C. Bourne, E. W. Ormond, D. H. Maclean, S. R. Fothergill (stroke).

TRINITY.—W. S. Hatch, G. W. Paterson, L. S. R. Byrne, H. Balfour (stroke).

The Light Blue President has been taking out the following crew for the trial eight:—A. W. Flower, Clare (bow); 2, J. W. Dickson, Jesus; 3, T. Carver, Christ's; 4, G. E. Warlow, Clare; 5, W. A. Hunter, Pembroke; 6, J. S. Edkins, Caius; 7, H. J. Van, Cavendish; R. G. Wilde, Clare (stroke); G. Wilson, First Trinity (cox.).

At Oxford also an eight was out, and the men were rowing in the following order:—A. N. Claye, Pembroke (bow); 2, J. B. Hewitt, Wadham; 3, W. T. Franks, Wadham; 4, B. Baskett, Queen's; 5, H. F. Bennett, Worcester; 6, T. N. Arkell, Corpus; 7, J. Nicholetts, Pembroke; Young, Pembroke (stroke); D. H. M'Lean, New (cox.) Of course these men occupy these thwarts merely as a temporary arrangement, for when the fours are over the Presidents will have the pick of the best men rowing in them.

EXTRAORDINARY TESTIMONIAL.—"For 30 years I have tried all the various soaps that have been recommended, and I candidly state that the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap has no equal in soothing the irritation of the skin."—J. M'GRIGOR CROFT, M.D., M.R.C.P., late Staff Surgeon to her Majesty's Royal Army Hospitals. Beautifully white. Delicately perfumed. Sold in tablets by all Chemists. Agents for Bombay, TREACHER & Co.

AN INTERVIEW WITH M. JOUBERT.

A REPORTER of the *Melbourne Herald* had an interview with Monsieur Joubert recently with the object of ascertaining his views concerning the existing and probable future trade between Australia and India, that gentleman having been the promoter of the Calcutta Exhibition, of which Mr. Bosisto, M. L. A., was the principal representative of Victoria.

M. Joubert, in reply to the first question said that he had a twofold object in going to India. One was to ascertain to what extent mercantile exchange could be established between Australia and the Indian Empire; and the second was to give another proof of the soundness of the theory that he had for many years tried to uphold, that exhibitions even of the greatest magnitude could be successfully accomplished without State aid.

Reporter.—I shall be glad if you will state your experiences in India in your own way, and if you will pay especial attention to the question of the probability of a large trade being carried on between the Australian colonies and India. I am not speaking of Victoria only, but of the whole of the Australian colonies, which in the course of time must necessarily form a nation or dominion like Canada.

M. Joubert.—I have already told you what induced me to go to India. Now let me go on in my own way. I had two years' residence in India, and latterly a tour through the Northern and Western Provinces fully convinces me that at no distant date Australia will find in India an almost unlimited market for the majority of its products, whilst on the other hand a remunerative market can be found on this side for some of the staples of India, and an opening for many of its manufactured goods.

Reporter—Is India well cultivated?

M. Joubert—It must strike most forcibly all travellers, and more particularly Australians, to see a vast territory so highly and so thoroughly well cultivated. more particularly when they take the trouble to watch the various processes of husbandry and the extraordinary primitive appliances used by the natives.

Reporter—I gather from your remarks that India is well cultivatad?

M. Joubert—Yes. Notwithstanding the primitive appliances used by the natives India feeds its three hundred and fifty million inhabitants, and has a large surplus for exportation.

Reporter—There is a difference between our population here and that of India.

M. Joubert—Yes, it is a striking contrast to see a country with an average population of one hundred and twenty to the square mile, when we consider that in Australia we have barely one-eighth of a man to the square mile. Have you any further questions to ask?

Reporter—I should prefer you to proceed in your own way.

M. Joubert—Well let me say this—The Indian Empire has slumbered for a couple of thousand years. Its museums are full of indelible proofs of the high state of the arts and manufactures of the country at a period when the Anglo-Saxon race was not even known to the rest of the world. Archæologists have brought to light statuary, coins, domestic utensils, weapons, and other things bearing dates several centuries before the Christian era. It is, in my opinion, a glorious achievement of the British race to regenerate and make up the Indian Empire to the knowledge of its worth and power. One needs to travel through the interior of that vast empire, mix with its people, live and converse with the independent princes and feudatory chiefs who rule that teeming population, to appreciate to its full extent their loyalty to the British Crown, and their gratitude for the peace and plenty which the English flag has given them after ages of intestine wars and religious conflicts.

Reporter—Do the natives of India know much about Australia?

M. Joubert—Australia has been hitherto an almost unknown word to millions of Indians. Thanks, however, to the admirable display made by the Australian colonies last cold session it is becoming better known.

Reporter—What do you mean by the cold season?

M Joubert—The cold season is from December to March when the Government and all its officials return to Calcutta, Bombay, and Madras from the Hills, where they go during eight months of the year. Amovement is now on food to prevent that exodus, which is very prejudicial to the interests of the cities I have mentioned.

Reporter—The Exhibition then brought us permanently under the notice of the native Indians?

M Joubert—Yes, thanks to the energy, tact, and nevertiring patience of the Australian representatives, Australia is now an object of interest and assaelasting inquiry. The step taken by the Australian colonies in sending an intelligent representative to the Calcutta Exhibition should be followed up. Depots of your produce should be at once opened in the principal great cities. Calcutta, Madras, Bombay, and Allahabad are cities where a profitable business could be established if carried on judiciously.

Reporter—The communication between the two countries Australia and India, is easy?

M Joubert—It is a matter of a few weeks by steam and a few hours by cable. India is your next door neighbor, and for some of your products the demand would be greater than you could supply.

Reporter—To what products do you allude?

M. Joubert—Leather in almost every shape, coarse wools, wines, jams, biscuits, frozen meats, preserved meats in tins, and fruits, which will eventually be carried in refrigerated compartments, together with meat; in fact, all the edibles you can spare from Australia will find a ready and profitable sale in India. I think, also, that the light tweeds and flannels you manufacture here would obtain a sale. The day has come when you need to look for other markets and your next door neighbour, India, opens an almost unlimited and profitable one which you should not neglect.

Reporter—That should be good news for our manufacturers and producers.

M. Joubert—I am convinced that what I say will prove to be correct. Let me also tell you that in India you will find some very desirable immigrants for the northern settlements of Australia.

Reporter—I thouhout the natives of India were precluded by "caste" from leaving their country.

M. Joubert—I do not allude to the Hindoo race. As you say, their caste prevents them crossing over the sea. What I mean is this—That a number of men are daily paid off from the English Army, and others are pensioned from the Civil Service. These seek a home, and of late several of them have come to either Australia, New Zealand, or Tasmania, and they have sent back to their friends most congratulatory statements of their experince in the colonies.

Reporter—They like the colonies.

M. Joubert—So much so that many will follow them. There is another class of people, however who would emigrate in large numbers if it were possible to assist them in doing so.

Reporter—To what class do you allude?

M. Joubert—I allude to the offspringof Englishmen and native Creole women.

Reporter—What are they?

M. Joubert—They are known throughout India, and more particularly in Bengal, as "Eurasians." In many instances they are well educated and clever artisans, but, unfortunately they are set aside by the Anglo-Indian race, and are quite unable to compete with the native workmen.

Reporter—In what respect cannot they compete with the native workmen?

M. Jourert—Because a native artisan can live on six annas a week whereas an Eurasian needs the same food and comforts as a European; and I may mention that at the request of some of the Eurasians in Calcutta I delivered a lecture on Australia as a field for emigration; and although I took every possible care to warn those people against the privations and hard-ships of an Australian bush life as compared with the luxurious Indian life, yet within a week after the delivery of the lecture I was inundated with letters from every part af India, from men of almost every craft, asking me whether the colonial governments would in any way assist them to come over to a country where class distinction does not exist, and where they would have a chance to make their way unopposed and unmolested.

Reporter—What do you mean by that latter expression—unopposed and unmolested?

M. Joucert—They are opposed in India by caste distinctions. I have laid their request before the South Australian Government, thinking that the Northern Territory might be open to them, and I think Western Australia might also find it advantageous to offer them some inducement to come out and populate the northern portions of that sparsely occupied colony.

Reporter—According to report the Exhibition at Calcutta was a great success.

M. Jovbert—A most unqualified success. In three months it was visited by upwards of a million of people, and if it had been possible to have kept it open for a longer period the number would have been beyond calculation.

Reporter—It is a pity that the Exhibition was not kept open longer?

M. Jourert—Yes, because Indians, as a rule, slow and to understand things they are not used to, and they are naturally diffident. In reality it took a couple of months to make them undertand what the word "Exhibition" meant, and even at its close hundreds of thousand called it a big "Tamasha" a Burra Bazar" and other names indicating a big shop For several weeks after the close of the Exhibition thousands of natives came foom distant parts of the country to see the wonderful sight they had heard of, and the poor fellows had to return to their afar off homes without their craving curiosity being satisfied. I can tell you this, that for many years the late Exhibition will be the engrossing topic of conversation amongst the natives of India.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20th November, 1884.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·906
Temperature of the Air	76·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	68·0
Dew Point	63·7
Relative humidity of Air	·654
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—8)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	83·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	67·3
General Direction of Wind*	NNE, NE, ENE, NW NNW, N.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	274

* From midnight to midnight.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, Nov. 21.

No reduction has been made in the Bank of England rate of discount, but the return is decidedly more favourable, and in the open market rates are again ½ lower, both 3 and 4 months' bills being discountable at ⅜ per cent. Consols are ⅛ lower at 100⅞, but Rupee Paper is higher by ½ in Fours and ¾ in Fours-and-a-half.

In the General Produce markets the only actual change is in Linseed, which is partially 9d. per quarter lower. Coffee is firm.

The Liverpool Cotton market yesterday was quiet at unchanged prices on the spot, but partially 3-64d. easier for Americans to arrive. The sales, however, were large, 12,000 bales, including 2,500 Surats; and the quietness will probably prove only temporary, as futures in New York are again 5 points higher, whilst Manchester is firm, and likely to derive additional strength from the continued advance of the Eastern exchanges. The American receipts are no doubt heavy, and may act as a check at times on the upward movement, but unless estimates of outturn are entirely fallacious, Cotton, even at the the advance which has taken place, is still comparatively cheap. The receipts at the ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	1884.	1883.	1882
Tuesday's receipts	43,000	40,000	36,000
Six days' do.	207,000	178,000	190,000
Total since 1st Sept	2,154,000	2,144,000	2,119,000

The Liverpool weekly figures are to hand to-day. The trade are credited with having taken 92,000 bales and export 13,000, making 105,000 bales for the week. The stock, however, is only reduced by 1,000 bales, although imports are put at 84,000, showing there must be a mistake in some of the items. The stock as given now stands at 443,000 as against 432,000 at the same time last year. The stock of Surats is down to 139,000 bales, with only 21,000 afloat.

The Cotton market here to-day has been quieter again. Yesterday a large business was done at Rs. 187 for good Julgaum, Rs. 191½ for good Omra, and Rs. 220 for Broach for March, and in good Bhownugger at Rs. 190 for April; but to-day owing to the quieter tone of the Liverpool advices and the rise in exchange, there have been sellers but no buyers at these rates. With any encouragement from home, however, there is plenty of life in the market, as the trade generally is decidedly on the "bull" tack, considerable purchases of American futures having been made in Liverpool for account of Bombay dealers.

WHEAT is dull at unaltered prices. Reports are current of telegrams having been received to the effect that an import duty on the article is likely to be imposed in France, the effect of which would naturally be to check the demand here temporarily.

LINSEED is dull at Rs. 6-7 per cwt. for ready.

FREIGHTS, although unaltered in rate for immediate shipment, are certainly more active forward.

IMPORTS.—Piece-goods are quiet in the bazaar, but dealers seem more willing to enter on forward contracts again. Coals may be called a shade weaker, as one seller is offering forward shipment at a slight concession. There are, however, no shipments afloat for the market which can arrive before the end of the year.

EXCHANGE.—Bar Silver in London having advanced from 49⅞d. to 50¼d. per oz., and purchases of Government drawings being advised at the enhanced rate of 1s. 7¼d. for bills and transfers, our market to-day has again ruled very firm, with an advance of 1-16d. per rupee. At the rise there are few private bills offering, but the upward movement has got hold of the market, and will only be checked by a demand for remittance coming out, and this at the moment is not manifested. Closing rates are :—

Bank Bills on demand		1s. 7¼d.	per rupee.
Do.	Telegraphic	1s. 7 3-16d.	"
Do.	Three months' sight	1s. 7 7-16d.	"
Credits	do. do.	1s. 7 9-16d.	"
Francs	do. do.	2·06½.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quite strong again to-day, with numerous buyers and few sellers. Fours have been advanced to Rs. 100 3-16, and fours-and-a-half to Rs. 102⅝.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are rather quieter again, with a very general decline of Rs. 5 to Rs. 10 per share, Dhurrumsey and Gordons being almost the only exceptions, the former being Rs. 2½ and the latter Rs. 10 higher. Port Cannings are easier at Rs. 330. Bombay Burmah Trading Co's. shares are Rs. 50 lower at Rs. 5,025 for old. In Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co's. shares business has been done to some extent at Rs. 5 per share. Press Companies are quiet, Fort being Rs. 25 lower at Rs. 2,875, Prince of Wales Rs. 10 down at Rs. 630.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Brankelow, 1,660 tons, Captain W. P. Casson, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in balast.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sumatra, 1,406 tons, Captain W. E. L. Clement, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with a general cargo.

THE B. & P. S. N. Co.'s steamer King Arthur, 1,047 tons, Captain F. J. Raffin, will sail to-day for Peasian Gulf with a general cargo and 52 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Satara, 821 tons, Captain F. M. Trabawk, arrived in harbour yesterday from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 92 horses, and the following passengers :—Mr. Luxmondass, Mr. Ally Sagaff, Col. R. Wallace, Mr and Mrs. Mukin, Mr. S. S. Thornburn, Mr and Mrs. Hawkes, one officer, and 54 deck.

THE steamer City of Carthage, 1717 tons, Captain A. B. Gray, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow 22nd Oct, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. Duff Mr Mrs Melvin, Mr and Mrs Colling and child, Revd Mr J Gray, Revd Mr J Shepper, Mr J Brown, Mr F Ashcrot, Mr J McJames, Mr W Walker, Mr and Mrs Pennington and two children, Mrs Judge, Miss Tesdale, and one European nurse.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
20	Mahamoody	Nacoda	Mozambique, Sept12
21	City of Carthage(s)	Gray	Glasgow, Oct. 22.
	Satara (s)	Frohaw	Bussorah, Nov. 6.
	Oriental (s)	Tice	Zanzibar, &c.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
21	Othello (s)	Abbott	Havre.
	H. M. S. Jumna (s)	Singleton	England.
	Brankelow (s)	Casson	Calcutta.
	Sumatra (s)	Clement	China, &c.
	Cathay (s)	Fairtlough	London, &c.

The steamer King Arthur, Raffin, to Persian Gulf obtained her port-clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Persia, to Liverpool via Kurrachee.
" City of Carthage, to London.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
17 Chanda (s)......Russell......Bombay, Oct. 22.
Godiva (s)......Roberts......Liverpool, July 26.

DEPARTURES.

Nov. 17.—Steamers Rajpootana, Nerbudda, Chusan, California and Gulf of Carpentaria. Ship Loch Moidart. Schooner Eidsvold.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
19 Chusan (s)...... ...... Calcutta.

DEPARTURES.

Nov.
19 Asia (s) .... Rangoon.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 21.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice SCOTT.)
(If chamber business is over by 2 o'clock p. m.,)
For investigation of pauperism.

H. Bicknell—(For pauper)—Crustnarao Sacaram and another vs. Atmaram Madhowjee—Mirza H. K.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Causes.

176-83—Thakordass and D.—Shri Shamsutsingjee Soorsunji vs. Joosub Hajee Ahmed and others—Macfarlane and E.—Part heard.

To vary or discharge Commissoner's report.

531-72—Little, S. F. and N.—Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata and others vs Haji Aboo Talub Behary and others.—Thakurdas and D. and Tobin and R.

204-76—C. A. Winter—Vinayek Wassudewje vs. Purmanundas Jewandas—Little, S. F. and N.

Long Cause.

314-79—Ardesir and H.—The New Fleming S. and W. Co. vs. Kessowjee Naik and others.—Little, S. F. and N., Jefferson, B, and D., J. C. Cama, and in person.

To vary Special Commissioner's report.

51-78—Ardesir and H.—Nursoo Dhurmajee vs. the Khatao Makanjee S. and W. Co.—Craigie, L. and O.

For confirmation of the Commissioner's Report and for further direction and costs.

370-70—Janardhun G.—Karumali Rahimbhai vs. Rahimbhoy Hubibhai and another—Tobin and R.

Long Cause.

109-84—Ardesir and H.—Dossabhoy Hormusjee Patel vs. Bai Shamavahoo and another—M. H. Khan.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PINHEY.)
Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

303-83—Macfarlane, and E. (pauper)—H. E. Pereira vs. Jose Braz Gomes and another—Nanu and H.—Part heard.

New Long Causes.

312-84—E. Wilkin—Hurry Bhanji vs. Bai Kesser & another Mulji B. B.

323-84—Tyabjee and D.—Manjee Currimbhoy vs. Bai Sonabai—Thakurdas and D.

Long Causes.

247-83—H. Bicknell—Cowasjee Nowrojee Damla vs. Bai Dhunbai—A. F. Turner.

15-83—Bomonjee and H.—Jejeebhai Ardaseer vs. Heerjee Hunsraj and others.—J. C. Cama., Payne G. and S.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 19.

Lang, Captain, R H A, on leave, from Kirkee.
Erskine, Major, Poona Horse, on leave, from Poona.

NOVEMBER 20.

Hogg, Brigadier Genl, Quarter Master Genl, on duty, from Poona.
DeBrett, Col, 18th Bengal N I, on leave, from Dinapore.

NOVEMBER 21.

Price, Lieut, 1st Belooch, on duty, from Malegaon.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 20.

Erquhart, Captain, R A, to join, to Hingoli

NOVEMBER 21.

Durand, Lieut-Col, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Austin, Captain, 3rd Bengal N I, from leave, to Banda.
DaCosta, Surg, on duty, to Secundrabad.
Hughes, Major, Bombay Commissariat, on leave, to England.
Hogg, Captain, 32nd Pioneers, on leave, to England.
DeBrett, Col, 18th Bengal N I, from leave, to Dinapore.
Justice, Col, 6th Regt H C, on leave, to England.
Larpent, Lieut, Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Erskin, Major, Staff Corps, on leave, to Poona.
Dillon, Major Genl, Staff, on duty, to Lucknow.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Comdt, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, November 22, 1884.

There will be parade under the Commandant this day, Saturday, 22nd inst. Fall in at the Town Hall at 4-45 p.m., sharp. Red uniform with helmets, arms and accoutrements to be worn. All members who are at the tram terminus at Colaba, Byculla, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 4-15 p. m., and all those met on the way, will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own tram expenses can have the amount refunded by applying for the same after parade. It is requested that all members including the cadets will do their utmost to be present.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date, and posted to Company as follows, viz :—Cadet J. J. Rodgers to K. Company.

The Bombay Vol. Rifle Association Meeting will be held during the latter half of January, 1885, the dates to be fixed by the Association committee.

The Westrn India Rifle Association Meeting will be held at Coorla on the 10th, 11th, 12th, and 13th December, 1884. The practice and competition ammunition for this meeting is not being a corps competition, is not free.

If five bona fide members of the Western India Rifle Association compete for each match those matches will be valid, but if there are only 3 or 4 bona fide competitions, *i.e.*, members of the W. I. R. A. four associates will be allowed to count as one member. Volunteers as associates should remember that one absentee out of the four will render that day's competition invalid.

In future all tram car fares both to and from the parade on Saturdays will be paid.

The Rules of the W. I. R. Association can be seen at Head-quarters. Members wishing to compete are requested to send their names to the Adjutant as soon as possible.

By order
A. H. ATKINSON, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

MR. T. H. STEPHENS,
REGISTERED SURGEON DENTIST,
19, RAMPART ROW,
(Adjoining National Bank,)
Fees moderate. Painless extractions.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 9 A. M. TO 5 P. M.
No. 23, RAMPART ROW,
Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

MR. C. A. GRAVES,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 14, RAMPART-ROW
OPPOSITE WATSON'S HOTEL.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

WE HEREWITH CERTIFY THAT MESSRS. MARCKS AND CO., BOMBAY AND POONA, ARE SOLE AGENTS FOR SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE* PIANOS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY, and that our Pianos, which we have built especially for the Indian climate for more than twenty years, are only shipped by us for Bombay to the above Firm.

We also state as a caution to the public that Pianos bearing the name of SCHIEDMAYER ONLY, which are offered for sale by other houses, are by a TOTALLY DISTINCT MANUFACTURER.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE*,
Pianoforte Manufacturers to His Majesty the King of Wurttemberg, Germany
Established 1809.

SCHIEDMAYER AND *SOEHNE'S* PIANOS.

A FRESH CONSIGNMENT of these celebrated Instruments HAS ARRIVED by Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. S. MEDUSA and are being tuned by our man from the Factory.

SCHIEDMAYER and *SOEHNE'S* PIANO DEPOT,
ESPLANADE-ROAD, OPPOSITE UNIVERSITY CLOCK TOWER
AN EARLY INSPECTION SOLICITED.

Price &c &c &c
Prices as previously advised, on the two years system

Plain square Piano	Rs 33 per month	or Rs 750
Sympathetic square	36 "	or " 825
Semi-grand, on three legs	66 "	or " 1,375

10 PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR CASH.
C. MARCKS & Co.,
Sole Agents.

SPECTACLES *V.* BLINDNESS.

SPECTACLES can only be perfectly adjusted by those having a thorough knowledge of the anatomy of the eye, combined with optical experience. We have the highest medical authorities, confirmed by daily experience, that imperfect glasses, together with the haphazard plan of selection employed by the mere vendor, is the cause of most cases of blindness and defective vision. MESSRS. LAWRENCE AND MAYO, Consulting Oculists' Opticians, personally adapt their IMPROVED PEBBLE SPECTACLES, at their Office, Rampart-row, above Soundy and Co., Bombay, daily (Sundays excepted) from 10 to 5. Pamphlet and Price-list free on application.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED].

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LEACOCK—November 19, at Rodwell, near Weymouth Dorset, England, the wife of Major Fred. Leacock, For Adjutant and Cantonment Magistrate, Asirghar, Centra Provinces, of a daughter.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1884.

IT is very satisfactory to learn, at the moment when we are publishing the account of the opening of the Bhopal State Railway, that the Government of India and the Secretary of State have accepted the offer for the prolongation of that line to Jhansi, Gwalior, and Cawnpore. This splendid extension will open up a great extent of country, with rich soil capable of producing enormous quantities of wheat and other products, the natural outlet for which will be Bombay. When the projected line intended to traverse this region from east to west, thus intersecting the Bhopal-Gwalior line, is also taken in hand, an immense impulse to production and trade may be anticipated. For that line will bring the cheap coal of the Rewah coal-fields right on to the railway systems of the North-West and of Western India, which are now supplied at great cost with foreign coal. The saving will enable the railways to lower their charges, and thus produce can be profitably brought down to the ports which under existing conditions it would not pay to move. This cross country line is the natural complement of the Bhopal-Gwalior line, and the mercantile community will anxiously await the announcement that it has also been taken in hand.

Commensurate in importance with the acceptance of the terms for the construction of the Bhopal-Gwalior Railway is another announcement which we are able to make. The Government of India has authorised the commencement of the earthwork for the Nagpore-Bengal line, which is to bring Bombay into direct railway communication with Calcutta. The construction of the earthwork is to be commenced at once as a relief work for the suffering tracts in Beerbhoom. The negotiations with the committee of capitalists formed in London under the guidance of Messrs. Hoare, Miller, and Co. are in the meantime progressing, and there is reason to hope that they will be brought to a satisfactory issue. It is very gratifying that the commencement of the work has not been delayed until negotiations are concluded. By beginning the earthworks as a relief work the Government has given an earnest determination to carry through an undertaking which is indispensable to the development of the Central Provinces, and must contribute largely to the prosperity of Calcutta and Bombay.

THE young Rao who has just been installed on the gadi of Cutch by Sir James Fergusson has signalized the commencement of his reign by important public benefactions and remissions of taxes. A Resolution of His Highness's Government, read out by the Dewan soon after the ceremonies of the installation durbar were over, enumerates the foundation of scholarships for the benefit of the subjects of Cutch, and the various remissions made. In the first place, His Highness founds a scholarship of the value of Rs. 200 a month to be awarded to a native of Cutch willing to go to Europe or America for the purpose of receiving either a liberal or a technical education, as may be decided upon by the State. The scholarship will be tenable for such period as may be required to complete the course of study laid down for the particular branch of learning selected. It is worthy of note that His Highness has for some years past been supporting a Cutch law student at Christ Church, Oxford. His Highness now makes this scholarship a permanent foundation. Another institution towards the support of which the Rao contributes Rs. 50,000 is the "Cutch Destitute Fund," for the purpose of affording relief to those natives of Cutch, whether living in their native country or out of it, who are in a helpless condition, whether orphans, children abandoned by their parents, or aged and infirm. As the interest only of this fund is proposed to be spent, it is open to any liberal-minded person to add to it. The Rao's third proposal is for the establishment of a scholarship of Rs. 20 per month for the purpose of encouraging professional education among the Cutchees. Candidates desirous of prosecuting studies in India in medicine, engineering, agriculture, forestry, and other branches of practical knowledge, and who have been matriculated, are eligible for this scholarship, the selection resting with the State. The fourth foundation is that of an economic museum and a public library at Bhuj, to be erected at a cost of Rs. 32,000 and named after Sir James Fergusson, "as a slight token of the high esteem" the Rao entertains for the Governor of Bombay. It would appear that on the occasion of His Highness's marriage in February last the Council of Administration, under the guidance of Colonel Phillips, opened an exhibition of products of local industry. It was the first of its kind in Cutch, and proved a decided success. From the articles thus collected a selection was made which, together with those remaining in store, formed the nucleus of a museum. A good station library was also felt to be a growing want of the capital, which seems to be steadily advancing in intelligence. The foundation-stone of the museum and library was accordingly laid by the Governor on Friday last. To perpetuate the memory of the Rao's mother, Her Highness Maharani Namba Saheb, His Highness proposes to lay out Rs. 25,000 for a Sanskrit pathshala. So far for public benefactions. We now come to that part of His Highness's initiatory acts of State which have for their object the removal of customs duties partly on imports and partly on exports. Some of these imposts were found to be of a vexatious character, and could scarcely be defended on any sound principle of fiscal policy. For instance, it has hitherto been the custom in Cutch to subject the baggage and kit of persons going out of the State to a searching examination, with a view to assess customs dues on miscellaneous articles. While the revenue from such articles assessed to customs duties was small, the annoyance and inconvenience to outgoing passengers have been felt as a real hardship. The Durbar now abolishes these dues, and with them the obnoxious system of search at the Customs House will disappear. Again, sea-customs duties leviable on articles of wood made in the Province and exported to foreign markets are reduced by one-half—that is to say, from 4 to 2 per cent. *ad valorem*. Hitherto an impost has been levied on articles manufactured from iron, brass, and other metals for export to foreign markets, at the rate of 4 per cent. *ad valorem*. The Durbar now announces a remission of this duty to the extent of one-half. Similar remissions are also announced in the case of export duties levied on cotton goods manufactured in Cutch, either from country or imported yarns, and on coloured cloth made in Cutch from imported yarns and exported to Zanzibar, Swal, and the eastern coast of Africa. A nominal charge of one kori, *i.e.*, five annas, will henceforth be made on a package of such cloth. A further step in the direction of fiscal liberty is taken with a view to encourage home manufactures. At Anjar, an important seaport in Cutch, dyed cloths are made for exportation to foreign markets. As an incentive to such manufactures the Durbar offers a drawback at the rate of 2 per cent. on such goods, when made from imported yarns for exportation abroad.

In connection with these remissions of customs duties, which are calculated to afford additional stimulus to Cutch trade, it seems to us that advantage might well have been taken of the opportunity to do away with the last vestige of the tax on vegetables, the food of the vast number of the Rao's subjects. This is a relic of bygone times, and is altogether out of harmony with the fiscal reforms which the Government has introduced. The Council of Administration recognised the utter unsuitability of this particular tax when some time back it reduced the rate of levy; but it is greatly to be desired, we think, that the Durbar, which shows an anxious desire to frame its fiscal code on the principles of a sound political economy, should, on the first occasion that presents itself, do away with the tax altogether. There is another subject which deserves the consideration of His Highness. We refer to the necessity of establishing a more speedy communication by land between Cutch and Gujarat during the rainy season, when sea communication is stopped for nearly three months. The arrangements recently made to connect Khari-Rohar with Jhinjuwada by means of steam launches running between these two places has doubtless done much to facilitate this communication between Cutch and the mainland. But it will be a still further advantage to supplement this communication by the extension of a telegraphic line from Rajkote to Bhuj. It is to be hoped that the new administration will see fit to supply what cannot but be held to be a sore necessity for trade as well as for other purposes, the more so as the enlightened young ruler of Cutch seems to be fully alive to the benefits arising from the adoption of reforms calculated to place Cutch on a par with the British territory. Sir James Fergusson, in his installation speech, referred in terms of the highest praise to the education and character of the young Rao. All who have come into contact with him are very favourably impressed with him, and it may confidently be hoped that the promise of a successful career thus held out will be fulfilled.

THE announcement that Lord Randolph Churchill is coming to India next month will excite no little curiosity both at home and in this country. It is no doubt in the fitness of things that a young nobleman who has already done the grand tour Westward should now turn his steps towards the East. But people who ask what he is coming for will remind us that when he went to America he married, and made a good match into the bargain—a *raison suffisante*, as the old scholasticists would have said, for an even more adventurous enterprise than a voyage across the Atlantic. If it is for his health's sake that he is coming here—as is not unlikely to be the case—everyone will wish that he may derive all possible benefit from a cold weather tour in India. But we doubt if it is for that alone that Lord Randolph Churchill is coming to India. He may be very desirous to pick up health; but he is certainly not less desirous of picking up knowledge, if only for the purpose of priming himself for question time. Mr. Chamberlain may be delighted to know that six thousand miles will shortly separate him from his natural enemy; but Mr. Cross will face with a strange anxiety the prospect of being confronted next session with a new Indian specialist in the person of Lord Randolph Churchill. Thus far the noble lord has not committed himself to any very definite views in regard to Indian affairs, and the side that he will take—if he take any side at all—is purely a matter of conjecture. It would be the rashest thing in the world to take for granted that he will either come to India or leave India with the high Imperial notions which are supposed to be in vogue amongst his political friends. There is really no reason whatever why Lord Randolph Churchill's notions about India—as about any other subject within the range of human knowledge—should not be as Radical as you please. It is quite on the cards that he may come abreast of Mr. Wilfrid Blunt himself, carrying home "ideas about India" at least as daring as those of that other cold weather tourist. We know how closely Lord Randolph Churchill's "ideas about Egypt" approximated to those of Arabi's friend and counsellor. A politician who could challenge the Government from the Conservative benches to bring Arabi back and let the Egyptians in National Assembly say how and by whom they would be governed, would perhaps get on rather better in India with Mr. Labouchere and Mr. Wilfrid Blunt for companions than with companions of his own political faith. All things considered, we must not be surprised if he brings in his pocket a scheme of constitutional government carefully devised to meet the requirements of every country on the earth, India included. With such a scheme, brought by such a politician, we should expect also to find a set of rules for the polite conduct of Parliamentary debate, with illustrations in the art of "figurative" invective, and full directions for "drawing badgers." Mindful of his own example in dealing with Mr. Chamberlain, it may be hoped that some of the politicians with whom he will come in contact here will "draw the badger" when he comes. Lord Randolph Churchill may not be able to teach us much outside the range of his own peculiar Parliamentary art; but he belongs to a class of public men who when they fail to instruct will always amuse, and who do us the inestimable service of driving dulness from political life.

IT was recently announced very positively by a contemporary that the Hon. Mr. W. W. Hunter was charged with the duty of writing the history of Lord Ripon's administration. This statement, so far as we can learn, is founded on a misapprehension of a fact which has been already given to the public, though in a somewhat incomplete form. When Dr. Hunter was recently in England, he was asked by the Secretary of State to prepare a review of the general condition and progress of India for Parliament. Dr. Hunter was invited to remain in England for five months in order to write the report there. As, however, he was required on the Committee of the Bengal Tenancy Bill in Calcutta, Dr. Hunter was unable to comply with the invitation. But he offered to prepare during his privilege leave a draft report which could be placed in the hands of Mr. J. S. Cotton, who was one of the assistants in the compilation of the Imperial Gazetteer, and is now engaged in looking after the new edition of that work. The offer was accepted, and Dr. Hunter prepared a draft report of considerable length which has been handed over to Mr. Cotton, who will expand it and produce it in a completer form in February next. This report will constitute a goodly volume, but it will in no sense be a review of Lord Ripon's administration. Its two most distinctive features will be a statement of the condition of the people as ascertained from the census reports of 1872 and 1881, and a historical review of the growth of the departments of the Government of India. The latter will be the more important section, for it would place before Parliament, for the first time, the growth of each branch of the Indian Government, such as the Home Department, the Foreign Department, the Finance Department. This part of the review will, we hear, be based on the plan originally sketched in Dr. Hunter's Life of the Earl of Mayo. This chapter, it is said, occupies 120 pages in Dr. Hunter's draft report. The third section of the report will furnish a brief narrative of Indian administration for the ten years ending 31st March, 1883, with fuller particulars for the concluding years of the decade. Only in the latter respect will it deal with Lord Ripon's administration; as the concluding sections of a report with special features will be a historical presentation to Parliament of the growth and development of the English Government in India.

THE announcement that the French have occupied the Bay of Tadjurah near Obock will attract some little attention now that a forward colonial policy, in spite of many discouragements, is still in the ascendant in France. There is, in truth, nothing sudden in the occupation—nothing like the *coup de main* by which Perim was taken possession of in the name of England. France acquired Obock itself, a miserable village at the mouth of the Gulf of Tadjurah, twenty-five years ago, but until recently she had established no station there. Whether she has now done anything more than enter into effective occupation of territory which has been hers since 1859, or whether she has annexed any of the adjoining coast, does not yet appear. The withdrawal of the Egyptians from some of the neighbouring Somali stations has probably prompted the French to make good their rights in the Gulf of Aden. They have felt that in politics as in physics a vacuum is impossible, and that if they do not secure a footing for themselves in that part of the world they will be forestalled by a rival. The acquisition, however, cannot at the best be a particularly desirable one, but it is part of the general scramble for territory that is now going on, and in scrambles people are not always particular as to what they take. Our own action on the Somali coast has probably made them not the less anxious to make good their footing on the Gulf of Tadjurah farther to the north. Nearly six months ago the Indian Government sent Major Hunter from Aden to Berbereh on a political mission which, though it had no act of annexation for its object, was regarded at the time as a very prudent following up of the Egyptian withdrawal from the Somali Coast. The French might easily have mistaken Major Hunter's mission, but they could not very well have ignored it.

WITH THE ZHOB FIELD FORCE.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AKHTARZAI, Nov. 3.

MY last letter brought down the narrative of our movements to what may be considered as the conclusion of the second stage of the expedition, viz., the submission of the Zhob maliks, the consideration by both sides of measures for the future management of the country, and the cessation of hostilities in this valley. To-day the third stage—the advance towards the Musa Khel country (the inhabitants of which still hold out)—was inaugurated by reducing to the lowest safe limit the strength with which the remaining objects of the expedition can be ensured. Opportunity was accordingly taken of the departure of the 98th Regiment, marching direct to Dalai, to despatch, under their protection, all sickly men and spare carriage to that base. The 10th Bengal Lancers and 4th Punjabees have gone ahead as a sort of advance guard and to reconnoitre, and the main column with the General and headquarter camp consists of 9-1 R. A., the 1st Bombay Lancers, troop 5th Punjab Cavalry, P. W. O. Grenadiers, Rattray's Sikhs, and the Bengal Sapper Company. Sir Robert Sandeman's camp is also here.

This reduction in numbers has blessed us with a comparatively quiet day; there is less bustle and excitement in camp than usual, and for these small mercies I am thankful, as it gives me the opportunity to jot down a few notes, the previous entry of which would have confused the narrative of events in their proper order, and to chronicle items of information subsequently obtained.

I have learned, for instance, that the large supply of flour brought in at Akhtarzai during our forward journey by Captain Gaisford was collected by him at four hours' notice in the neighbourhood of Dalai. I have already informed you of the discovery at Akhtarzai of large quantities of hidden corn, but time and means to grind the same were wanting, and as very little flour was to be obtained about here, the arrival of these four hundred bullock-loads relieved the Commissariat of considerable anxiety, for they had been sending their subordinates far and wide, without much success, to make purchases. Captain Gaisford brought this convoy into the Zhob Valley through the Toorkejee Pass—the route reconnoitred from Dalai by the Punjab Cavalry and the Grenadiers, under Major Carr, of the former corps. The first march is reported as easy going to Dirgai, six miles, the chief village of the Khoodazais, the rendezvous for the supplies. Next march to and up the pass twenty-two miles to Kafirtoee (the kafir's spring); thence a rough path led to camp in the plains, where the convoy was met by a detachment of the Sikhs under Captain McRae. The escort to this point consisted solely of Belooch sowars.

At Saifulla on the forward march the inhabitants brought in supplies readily enough, and thenceforth they began to be paid for instead of being seized. I ascertained from some of the Zhobis who have come in that the name of the lower range where our fight took place is Sraghat, and that the village of Pittow, round which it was carried on, is situated in a gorge called the Sure (red) Tangi, and in this were the breastworks of stone and mealy-bags. In the matter of topographical spelling, well-informed Hunterians are hereby warned off.

In my description of the Pittow affair I alluded to the fact of the cavalry having preceded us and held the enemy till arrival of the infantry; but I omitted to mention that Captain Hay, of the Bombay Lancers, soon after they reached the ground, went up the gorge, and after posting flankers penetrated as far as the village, where he found the inhabitants very much at home, as but few of them had turned out of bed, but quite wideawake enough, however, to get a shot at him as he rode back to report to Colonel Barnes, 10th Bengal Lancers, who was in command.

Those who were present at, or have read the accounts of, the fight above the chappar rifts in 1880, in which the 5th Bombay Light Infantry, under Major Hennell, were in the right attack, will remember that Sir Robert Sandeman accompanied them. The official narrative in the Gazetteer describes how "the well-known figure of the A. G. G., conspicuous in white garments and a solah topee, drew a good deal of fire. His jemadar of chaprasees was hit in the shoulder, while Sir Robert himself had a bullet through his hat." It is pretty evident that our popular A. G. G. is free on such occasions in his little invitations to the enemy to tread on the tail of his coat, for not only was that black garment and his white helmet so clearly defined against the dried clay plain and brown rocks as to tempt the worst of jezail shots to try his luck (not to mention the happy possessors of the rifles, the bullets of which were heard the day before), but he found his way to the guns ere they came into action, and, with the General, remained with them till the fight was over.

The reconnoitring parties sent out from Khojee rejoined at Saifulla, the 5th Punjab Cavalry and Sikhs from Hindoo Bagh direction (west), the 10th Bengal Lancers and 4th Punjabees from beyond the Northern Range. The infantry portion of the first-named force marched about twenty-two miles, the cavalry being ahead another eight. Next morning the infantry marched back, but the cavalry, with whom was the Deputy Assistant Quartermaster-General, Lieutenant Chase, V.C., under command of Major Carr, went on beyond Hindoo Bagh—a total distance of about forty-five miles. It is reported that the appearance of the country greatly improved further up the valley, there being well-to-do homesteads and a profusion of orchards in the neighbourhood of Hindoo Bagh. It seems strange at first sight that anyone should be left in peace and prosperity in the midst of so turbulent a population, but the explanation seems to be that some one must furnish supplies, so those who are prepared to do it are permitted to maintain an armed neutrality. On the afternoon of the second day, at about the farthest point out, the villagers demurred at producing the grain for the horses requisitioned for by the Political Officer, Mr. Bruce, C.I.E., upon which Major Carr, not having time to waste, and a long ride back in prospect, drew swords and trotted his men towards the village, a literal shovelling out of the grain being the immediate result.

The object of this diversion was to punish certain tribesmen who had not come in, by destroying their villages, which being burnt the recalcitrant personages duly submitted, and your correspondent cannot understand why they did not anticipate events on the arrival of the troops.

The party that went into the Northern Range, consisting of the 10th Bengal Lancers and 4th Punjabees, with the surveyors, proceeded for about ten miles northwards, and then turned westwards up the Kundar Valley. The object of the detachment was partly punitive, but principally to enable Lieutenant Wahab and Mr. Scott to complete their surveying operations in this direction. It seems that the country beyond the range is covered by series after series of sierras, and so these officers did not succeed in extending the triangulation beyond the Zhob Valley; they, however, added about 700 square miles of detail to their surveys.

In describing a reconnaissance by the 1st Bombay Lancers into the Southern Range of the Zhob Valley, I ventured the remark that it would be interesting to know whether the road which they discovered as existing behind the hills to the village of Gunda-mana was continued further behind the hills, so as to enable a force to get into Zhob at a point further west even than Gunda-mana. To ascertain this the Bombay Lancers, on our return journey from Khojee, were sent up another march. They reached the village of Sinjungaum or Bagh, and found that only footpaths lead thence to Gunda-mana and into the Zhob Valley, both being impracticable for animals. There were lots of supplies, excellent water, and orchards. Allusion has already been made by me to the barely lukewarm assistance given to native corps in the matter of instruction in army signalling. Subsequent experiences with this column have strengthened my opinion as to the shortsightedness of the policy of neglecting this very important particular. Perfect communication can be carried on by heliograph only on a fine day after the sun has well risen, and before it has begun to set—say between 8 a.m. and 4 p.m., just the time, in fact, when the British soldier is usually kept within barracks. For this reason, I take it, native signallers have all along been sent with the flying columns, and performed the midday work in camp. Allowing, therefore, the usual margin for sickness from fever, sun, and other causes, it does not require a very lively stretch of imagination to picture the failure of signalling operations on a long line of communications being ensured (for the want of a few native signallers) by the futile precaution of preventing the sepoys learning a code known perfectly by many hundreds of their fellow-countrymen.

We owe a debt of gratitude to the political authorities for the arrangements under which our letters and papers reach us. The outward mails, too, are worked well, but there is a very just cause of complaint in the matter of telegrams. Under recently published postal notices one ought, if away from a telegraph office, to be able to hand in a message on a regular form which, on payment of the amount due, is impressed on the upper portion the stamp of the post office, which is cut off and given to the sender as a receipt. The procedure here is to hand in an obsolete telegraph message form, with stamps affixed at back; the postmaster declines to give any sort of acknowledgment for the same, and so there is not the slightest guarantee that the message will ever reach. With the ample opportunities of having cash guarded, it is also a matter of surprise that in so large a force no money-order office was established. The post of the 30th is said to have been looted this side of Zandra.

NOTES FROM THE BERARS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMRAOTI, Nov. 14.

COLONEL H. S. NUTHALL, the officer deputed by the Supreme Government to carry on the survey of the Akola-Hingoli line, has arrived at Akola. Colonel R. G. Smyth, R.E., Superintending Engineer and Secretary to the Resident, P. W. D., has also arrived to concert measures for the speedy commencement of operations. One or two assistants have already joined, and some more are daily expected. There will be an opening for some new hands for Colonel Nuthall's office. Every effort is being made to organise the requisite establishment for the carrying on of the work, and we shall soon hear of operations being in full swing. Colonel Smyth has taken advantage of his presence in the Berars to inspect the Kalapani tank under construction here in charge of Mr. R. W. Woodhouse, Executive Engineer, East Berar Division. This tank is being constructed for the purpose of supplying the native town of Amraoti with water. It was commenced some two years ago, and is expected to be completed by February next. It has cost over three lakhs of rupees already. Mr. Woodhouse will retire by the end of the present year, after being in Amraoti for about fourteen years. It has not been definitely settled who is to succeed him, but rumour points to either Mr. Talbot Hamilton, whilom Assistant Secretary to the Resident, P. W. D., or Mr. J. Craig, the present assistant. After completion of the arrangements at Akola, Colonel Smyth will proceed on his tour of inspection throughout the Province. Amraoti is being deserted by our rulers, who are leaving one by one for their annual inspection. It is expected that the late fracas at Hyderabad will make the presence of the Resident at headquarters necessary for some time longer. This may therefore prevent him from paying his promised visit to the Berars as early as he expected to do. Mr. F. Henvey, the Commissioner, has already left, and is going on to the Wun district.

In the Berar jails the system of convict-warders obtains. Men are selected for good conduct, and instead of labour some work of supervision is given them. As they advance in steadiness, they are granted promotion, which carries with it some remission of sentence. The police and other guards placed over jails have no control over the egress and ingress of prisoners during the day, and consequently are not responsible for them. Thus if a prisoner escapes the vigilance of the warder inside, he gets out of the gate without being challenged by the sentry. A convict recently escaped from the District Jail at Basim in this manner. He levanted in broad daylight, and has not been captured yet. From the same jail two other prisoners escaped some time ago. One of these was a notorious dacoit, Wagia by name, and a desperate character. He wrenched open the door of his cell at night, and not only liberated himself, but also a comrade who was locked up in another cell. They then scaled the walls and disappeared, and though the Inspector-General of Police has offered Rs. 200 for their apprehension, they are still at large, armed to the teeth.

Two wealthy sowcars, while proceeding the other day from the town of Amraoti to a village close by, were waylaid by eight men, and robbed of Rs. 700 in cash and a cheque for Rs. 500, besides being severely handled. The robbers have not yet been discovered. It is suspected that some one in the employ of one of these Marwarees has a hand in the affair. The police have taken up the case, and are endeavouring to bring the offenders to book.

The annual cold weather fairs of Berar have commenced. The greatest—that of Dewlgaon Raja—was over last month. One is now being held at Byram, in the Ellichpur District. It generally lasts for about ten days, and is visited by from fifty to sixty thousand people. A huge stone is set up in the centre of the fair, well smeared with red-lead and butter, at which devotees make vows, and present valuable offerings in money and kind. But there is a most remarkable thing in connection with this fair. It is asserted that not a single fly is to be seen near this idol, although there are thousands of sheep slaughtered there. As soon as this fair is over, another will be held at Nagardass in the Basim District. This will commence about the 20th inst., and will last for fifteen days. It is annually visited by about twenty thousand people from all parts of the Province. Then follow other small fairs all over the Province, too numerous to mention.

The small chapel at Badnera, erected by the Rev. Father Thevenet, was consecrated last Sunday morning with great pomp and in the presence of a great gathering of people (including many Protestants) from all the neighbouring stations. Almost the whole of the Catholic congregation from Amraoti went to witness the interesting ceremony. Saturday night's train from Nagpur brought in the College band, some twenty strong, in charge of the Rev. Father Bonaventure, a master musician. Early on Sunday morning almost the whole of the residents of Badnera crowded the chapel. Precisely at the appointed hour the boys marched up, striking up a lively march. It was doubtless a novelty to the Badnera folk to see small boys, some of them barely ten years old, acquitting themselves so creditably on brass instruments almost as big as themselves. As soon as they reached the chapel, they fell into line and awaited the commencement of the ceremony. It was performed by the venerable Father Thevenet himself, assisted by the Rev. Father Montagnoux. During the consecration and while the procession was in motion, the band played another march which aroused the admiration of the crowd. The consecration ceremony being over, high mass was celebrated by the consecrating priest. The boys sang Martins Mass, the Revd. Father Bonaventure presiding at the harmonium and leading the choir. A very impressive and eloquent sermon, suitable to the occasion, was preached by Father Thevenet. During mass the boys very sweetly played Mozart's dulcet piece "Away with Melancholy." Altogether the service lasted for about two hours. At the finish the boys formed up in front of the chapel and marched back to the Dak Bungalow, where they remained for the day. In the evening they had vespers, at which the band assisted. Father Thevenet again preached. The Commissioner's camp was pitched in the vicinity of the chapel, and Mr. Henvey himself arrived from Amraoti by the midday train. He attended service in the evening, and afterwards heard the band play. He expressed himself very much pleased with it. Too much praise cannot be given to the boys composing the band for the very creditable manner in which they acquitted themselves. The whole of them were mere lads, and they seemed to take a great delight in displaying their musical talents. Considering that every year the band has to lose some member leaving school, great credit is due to the bandmaster for its efficiency. There is every hope of further improvement, as it is in charge of the Rev. Father Bonaventure, who is an adept musician. The boys left by Monday morning's train, after gaining the admiration of all who had the pleasure of hearing them. The chapel is a very small one, built in the Gothic style of architecture, with vaulted arches. It is in the shape of a cross, and has three altars. Provision is made to seat about fifty persons only. On the present occasion, however, the place was overcrowded, and many persons had to stand outside. The chief altar was very tastefully decorated with rich embroidered cloths, with massive candlesticks tastefully arranged in rows. On the whole, the ceremony was very grand, and passed off with unusual éclat.

Surgeon-Major Charles Little, Sanitary Commissioner, H. A. D., has returned from three months' privilege leave to Europe and resumed charge of his duties, relieving Surgeon J. Hume, who reverts to his substantive position of Civil Surgeon of Amraoti. Dr. R. Bradley Roe, who was acting for Dr. Hume, has gone to Yeotmahl to take up his new appointment of Civil Surgeon, Wun. Dr. Little is also Major Commandant of the Berar Volunteer Rifles, and he has taken over charge of the corps from Captain H. S. Nicholetts, commanding A. Company.

TELEGRAMS.

THE ZHOB EXPEDITION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

KOTE BORI VALLEY THRO' DUKI, Nov. 20.

Sir Robert Sandeman and General Sir O. Tanner, with his detached brigade, is expected from the Musa Khel country at Anambar to-morrow. Thence the troops, consisting of the 5th Punjab Cavalry, the Bengal Lancers, and the 4th Punjabees, will march by the route by which the force came to Duki and Dalai.

The Bori base has, with the exception of an escort for the signallers, been evacuated.

The troops which arrived here to-day go on to-morrow *viâ* Smalan to Duki, where the cavalry have preceded them. The Sikhs accompany General Tanner from Anambar through Dalai to Quetta. The brigade awaits his arrival here. The 1st Bengalees, Sikhs, Punjabees, and perhaps the 98th proceed *viâ* Nari Gorge to India, but cholera is reported at that place at present.

ADDRESS TO LORD RIPON.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

VEERUMGAM, Nov. 13.

An enthusiastic meeting of the people was held here to-day and voted a farewell address to Lord Ripon. A committee was appointed to raise subscription, and appoint a deputation to present the address to His Excellency at Bombay.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAM.]

EGYPTIAN FINANCE.

LONDON, Nov. 21.

The Premier, replying to a question in the House of Commons last night, said that he was preparing a plan for Egyptian finance to submit to the Powers, but that he could not at present communicate it to the House.

LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL.

Lord Randolph Churchill is going to India in December.

THE FRENCH IN THE RED SEA.

The French have occupied the Bay of Tadjurah near Obock.

THE ENGLISH FLEET IN CHINESE WATERS.

H. M. S. Rambler has been ordered to the China station.

OPENING OF THE GERMAN PARLIAMENT.

BERLIN, Nov. 20.

The German Parliament was opened to-day by the Emperor William, who in his speech said that the friendship existing between Austria, Germany, and Russia assured a lasting peace to Europe.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 20.

The Hall Line steamer Merton Hall left here for Bombay this morning.

SUEZ, Nov. 20.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald, arrived here from Bombay this morning.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Huzara left here this morning.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Goorkha arrived here from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo this afternoon.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Henzada left here for Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast this afternoon.

PORT SAID Nov. 20.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Rewa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

The Liverpool Cotton market to-day closed quiet. Surats firm.

The London Cotton market to-day has been firm.

Good Fair Dhollera .... 4 5-16d.

The Manchester market has been very firm, prices hardening.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	....	79⅞
4½ „ „		82
3 „ Consols for account	....	100⅞
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	....	103¼
4½ per cent. Rentes	....	108¼
Bar Silver	....	50¼d.

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Reserve of notes and gold and silver coin in the Banking Department combined, £10,700,000. Inc. £900,000.

Bills discounted, £21,700,000. Dec. £200,000.

Bullion, total amount in Banking and Issue Department combined, £19,800,000. Inc. £500,000.

The proportion of the reserve to the liabilities is 38 per cent.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Nov. 20.

Total week's sales of Cotton	63,000	bales.
„ „ „ Surats	16,000	„
„ „ Imports of Cotton	84,000	„
„ „ „ Surats	nil	„
„ Stock of Cotton	443,000	„
„ „ Surats	139,000	„

A CASE is being heard before Mr. Justice Scott at the High Court, in which Shri Shamsutsungjee, second son of His Highness the Thakore of Palitana, sues to recover from Joosub Hajee Ahmed, who acted some time ago as the Thakore's agent in Bombay, a sum of two lakhs of rupees, with interest. The plaintiff alleged that the abovementioned amount was deposited for his benefit with the defendant until he attained his majority, and he sought to recover the amount with interest, and prayed for the removal of the defendant from the office of trustee, &c. The defendant stated in his written statement that he had never constituted himself a trustee for the plaintiff, and that the two lakhs of rupees were deposited with him by the Thakore as security for the moneys he might spend for him and the remuneration for his services as agent. As the Thakore was anxious that the moneys should be deposited in the plaintiff's name, the defendant made no objection, and agreed to pay interest at a low rate. An investment of the moneys was to be at the Thakore's risk. In 1878 the defendant alleged that, by direction of the Thakore, he invested a great portion of the two lakhs in the purchase of shares of the four mills, managed by Nursey Kessowjee and Co., which had since come to grief. Defendant had incurred heavy costs in litigation, still going on, with reference to the shares, and when the costs and the loss on the shares had been ascertained, he would claim to deduct them from the two lakhs. He would also claim to deduct from the amount his salary as agent, at Rs. 3,000 a month, from April, 1878, to December, 1883. The eldest son of the Thakore having fallen under the displeasure of the British Government, this suit, the defendant alleged, had been fraudulently instituted by the Thakore in the name of the plaintiff, because the defendant refused to be a party to a fraud contemplated by the Thakore with the object of substituting the plaintiff for the eldest son as heir to the gadi of Palitana.

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court yesterday, a case of some interest to merchants was heard before Mr. Justice Bayley and a common jury. Essa Hurjee Rabboo, head godown-keeper to the muccadum of Messrs. Wallace and Co., and Lukhmidas Raghowjee, who was employed to weigh linseed purchased and sent to the firm's godowns at Musjid-bunder, were charged with cheating the firm of Rs. 1,937, the value of 198 bags of linseed, which the prisoners misappropriated. The general practice in purchasing linseed adopted by the firm was, when a contract had been entered into by the firm's broker, to send a man—the second prisoner in this instance—to weigh the bags and note down particulars. The goods were then sent with particulars to the godowns in charge of the first prisoner, who took delivery and made entries in his books of the weights and numbers of bags received. These two persons then made a report to the firm's muccadum of the number of bags, and showed him the entries made in the godown-keeper's books. The muccadum also deputed a man to go to the vendor's and there sample every bag that was sold. He eventually sent a note of the goods to the vendor, and upon being satisfied of its correctness, he passed to the vendor a receipt, according to which money was paid him by the firm's shroff. In this instance the prisoners made a false report to the muccadum that 1,700 bags had been delivered, when only 1,502 had been received. By misrepresentations they induced the vendor to make an entry of 1,700 bags in his books, and for a consideration they were alleged to have gained over the man who was specially deputed to sample every bag of the linseed, and who made a false return to the muccadum. The trial was not over at the rising of the court.

A CORRESPONDENT who says he has served for about eight years in the volunteer force in Bengal and the Punjab writes to us suggesting various reasons why the service is not so popular in this part of India as it might be. Amongst other reasons is, in his opinion, a want of sympathy between officers and men ; and he suggests that there should occasionally be "friendly meetings" to discuss the welfare of the corps, or to devise some sort of sports for a holiday, or to better the arrangements at the butts for the greater comfort of those who are going to shoot. From previous experience our correspondent says he can guarantee that if such social gatherings are judiciously and properly conducted, the movement in Bombay would be much more successful.

Two cases of murder are reported from Goa. The victims were two men returning from Pangim in a boat, one to Pomburpa and the other to Salsette. Both were killed and thrown into the river. The murderers of the former have been arrested.

ON his way to meet Sir Alfred Lyall on the opening of the Bengal and North-Western Railway from Gorakhpore to Sonepore, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal will lay the first stone of the bridge over the Gunduck river at Hajeepore. This bridge, which is to be built by the Tirhoot State Railway, is the connecting link between the two lines ; it will be over 2,000 feet in length, and a viaduct about half a mile long will carry the traveller over the Sonepore Fair ground.

AN examination for filling up vacancies in the clerical establishment of the secretariat offices of the Government of India and the departments directly attached thereto will be held at Calcutta, Allahabad, and Lahore on Tuesday, the 13th of January next, and following days. The probable number of vacancies to be competed for is 30 in the lower division, but there will be no examination for the upper division.

WRITING in regard to local self-government in the Punjab, the *Pioneer* says that almost everywhere the boon of the franchise was received with aggravating apathy, while in many places the people showed wilful perversity in bestowing their favour on candidates who could hardly be deemed suitable. Nor were bribery and corruption unknown, as will be seen when the account of the Ferozepore elections is published. Then, in the Lahore Municipality there is the anomaly of a president who is entirely ignorant of the English language. "Of course," says the Allahabad paper, "these are circumstances which do not amount to a condemnation of the system as far as it has gone, but we are now only entering on the serious phase of the experiment." The Lieutenant-Governor is delighted with the result of the experiment ; the first attempt to carry out rural elections in the Punjab has "succeeded beyond his expectations," while, on the whole, "the municipal elections have succeeded admirably, better even than those for the local boards."

FROM a resolution in the *Gazette of India*, it appears that during the year 1883 no fewer than 22,905 persons were killed by wild animals and snakes against 22,125 in the previous year. The greatest mortality was reported from Bengal, the North-Western Provinces, and Oudh, where the number of persons returned as killed is given as 10,455 and 6,298 respectively : 985 deaths were caused by tigers, 287 by wolves, 217 by leopards, and 1,139 by other animals. In Bengal no less than 420 deaths were caused jackals, and this return seems so peculiar that the Government of India has requested the local Government to have it verified. Of the total number of 22,905 persons killed, no fewer than 20,067 perished from snakebite. Turning to the loss of cattle from this cause, 1883-84 shows an increase on the loss by 771 animals, bringing the total up to 47,478 for the year. The losses are thus given :—Bengal, 11,710 head ; the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 9,240 head ; Madras, 9,009 head ; the Central Provinces, 4,006 head ; Assam, 3,838 head. Tigers are reported to have slain 16,563 animals, leopards killed 19,064, and wolves destroyed 6,704 ; but whilst more than 20,000 persons died from snakebite, only 1,644 head of cattle perished from this cause. In 1882 the wild animals destroyed numbered 18,591, whilst in 1883 the number slain rose to 19,890. The rewards paid in 1882 amounted to Rs. 1,26,782, and in 1883 to 1,52,003. Vast numbers of snakes are killed annually. In 1882 the killed were 322,421, whilst in 1883 the number rose to 412,782 ; the largest number of snakes, 293,230, was killed in the Bombay Presidency. In the Punjab the number was 48,873 ; in Bengal, 38,856 ; in the North-Western Provinces and Oudh, 24,490 ; in Assam, 200 ; and in Coorg, 78. It seems to us that, looking to the fact that nearly 23,000 persons and nearly 47,500 cattle were killed by wild animals and snakes, a strong effort should be made to compass their greater destruction, especially in Bengal.

THE report on the working of the mints in Calcutta and Bombay for the year 1883-84 shows that the value of gold received in the Calcutta Mint from private persons was Rs. 1,09,698, which was Rs. 78,518 less than in the previous year. No gold was coined at either of the mints, and no gold was received from the Government treasuries during the year. The imports of gold into India during the year amounted to Rs. 54,633,156 against Rs. 49,308,715 in the previous year. Private persons sent silver to the Calcutta Mint valued at Rs. 91,29,512, and the sum transferred for coinage from the Paper Currency Department was Rs. 69,94,198. In the Bombay Mint the amount of silver received from private persons was three hundred and seventeen lakhs. The sum transferred by the Paper Currency Department for coinage was Rs. 253,94,445. At the Bombay Mint Rs. 12,02,510 of uncurrent coin was received, and at the Calcutta Mint Rs. 40,44,329. The loss on these two sums was Rs. 30,394 in Bombay, and Rs. 54,767 in Calcutta. The total amount of gold, silver, and copper pieces coined during the year was Rs. 1,39,00,851 in Calcutta, and Rs. 2,41,06,794 in Bombay, which was very little more than half of that coined in the previous year. The coinage of copper in both mints largely exceeded that in the previous year, the value being Rs. 13,73,634. as against Rs.10,76,794 in 1882-83. As only 317 lakhs of silver out of the 523 imported to Bombay were tendered at the local mint for coinage, the Mint Master states that the excess, consisting of fine silver in bars, must have been absorbed by the Native States in Central India.

THE list of awards of medals, diplomas, etc. made by the international juries of the Health Exhibition are published in a supplement to the *London Gazette*. Altogether 1,432 names of individuals or firms appear, exclusive of those of recipients of the special prizes given by the Society of Arts. Many of those who are exhibitors in different groups or classes take more than one award. In this case they take but one medal, and receive certificates of the other awards made them. The total number of gold medals awarded is 278, of which 242 will be presented. Silver medals were awarded to the number of 572, and bronze medals to the number of 670 ; but, as some gained in more than one class, the actual number of medals to be distributed is 506 silver and 594 bronze. To foreign Governments and departments, municipalities and corporations, 187 diplomas of honour will be presented, and to contributors of literature bearing on the objects of the exhibition 110 special certificates of thanks. Awards for electric lighting stand over until the exhibits included under this head in the Exhibition of Inventions, 1885, are dealt with, in order that the comparative tests, which must extend over a long period, may be thoroughly carried out. The medals, which are being struck at the Mint, were designed by Mr. J. Pinches ; they bear the Queen's portrait on the obverse, and on the reverse figures of Health and Education supporting the globe. The diplomas will be etched by Mr. T. Riley, from a design of his own representing Hygeia seated, with groups of figures on either side representing Labour and Primary Education.

IF the two leading candidates for the American Presidency are accused by their political opponents —the one of a breach of the Seventh and the other of a breach of the Eighth Commandment—accusations of a breach of the Ninth are flying about in the most wholesale and promiscuous manner on all sides. Mr. Ward Beecher himself is engaged in a controversy in which he does not spare the Anglo-Saxon element in our language. "Did Mr. Joy," he asks in a recent letter, "make the remarks which I have published ? If he did not, I have lied ; if he did, he has lied." Mr. Cowles, of the *Cleveland Leader*, whom the *Sun* has discovered to be the only true specimen of a "hebetudinous crank" in existence, is now taxed by Senator Payne in most unsenatorial language with habitual mendacity. Mr. Cowles, it seems, requested the senator some time ago to see that a certain newspaper which he controlled threw no "campaign mud." "I promised to do it," says Senator Payne, "on condition that he threw all the mud at me he could, for I knew his opposition would help me." Mr. Cowles did not throw mud enough, perhaps ; for the senator, not satisfied with calling him a "liar," further qualifies the unfortunate editor as "an imp of hell." In America they have got far beyond "jackal," which Mr. Chamberlain applied to Lord Randolph Churchill.

LIEUTENANT LUDOVISI, who struck and insulted a brother officer, and shot him dead in the duel which followed, was tried by court-martial at Rome on Oct. 29 for the former offence, and condemned to two years' military reclusion and the forfeiture of his commission. The court-martial took no cognizance of the duel ; for while the penal code regards duelling as a crime, though a very venial one, the regulations of the Italian army compel an officer to fight with any one who insults or challenges him, on pain of expulsion from the army.

MILITARY NEWS.

THE annual prize meeting of the Calcutta Volunteer Rifle Corps has been fixed to take place on the 21st and 22nd January, 1885.

THE branch meetings of the Western India Rifle Association and Northern India Rifle Association, for 1884, for the Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, have been fixed to take place at Ballygunge between the 20th and 30th December.

CAPTAIN A. GRAHAM SCHUYLER, of the 2nd Middlesex Regiment, has been appointed Adjutant of the Burmah State Railway Volunteer Corps.

THE Rev. W. Ulyat, and Dr. Crombie, have been approved by the Government of India for appointment as Honorary Chaplain and Honorary Surgeon, respectively, to the Dacca Volunteer Rifles.

THE death of Major D. Dickenson, 2nd Battalion Norfolk Regiment, is reported to have taken place on the 2nd November.

THE following appointments have been made in the Hyderabad Contingent, *vice* Major J. J. Kennedy, Commandant, 2nd Infantry, and Colonel H. A. Justice, Commandant, 6th Infantry, proceeding on furlough :—2nd Infantry.—Captain W. G. C. Johnstone, Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, 1st Infantry, to officiate as Commandant. 1st Infantry. —Lieutenant A. Adye, Wing Officer and Adjutant, 5th Infantry, to officiate as Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, 6th Infantry.—Captain J. N. S. Kirkwood. Wing Commander and Second-in-Command, to officiate as Commandant ; Lieutenant E. C. M. Lushington, Wing Officer and Adjutant, to officiate as Wing Officer and Second-in-Command ; Lieutenant D. W. Purdon, Wing Officer, 4th Infantry, to officiate as Adjutant. 5th Infantry.—Lieutenant T. H. Plumer, Wing Officer, to officiate as Adjutant ; Lieutenant A. G. Davidson, Officiating Squadron Officer, 5th Punjab Cavalry, on probation, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL E. H. E. KAUNTZE Bengal Staff Corps, has been placed on general duty at Morar.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL C. J. DURAND, Bengal Staff Corps, late Officiating Controller of Military Accounts, Bengal, left Calcutta on the 17th inst, *en route* for Europe on sick furlough for one year *via* Bombay. It is stated that Lieutenant-Colonel Durand does not intend to return to India on the expiration of his leave.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL A. W. CAPEL, of the Bengal Cavalry, doing duty at Agra, is about to retire from the service.

IT is expected that Major-General J. Murray, in command of the Oudh Division, will be succeeded by Major-General Dillon, the former being transferred to the command of the Lahore Division on the expiration of the tenure of appointment of Lieutenant-General Hume, on the 29th instant.

LIEUTENANT G. MURRAY, Wing Officer on probation 13th Bengal Infantry, has been granted language leave to Bareilly and Calcutta for six months.

MAJOR J. G. KELLY, Brigade Major, Mean Meer, has been transferred as Brigade Major to Sialkote.

MR. H. GOUGH, of the Hyderabad Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been appointed lieutenant in succession to Lieutenant Heenan, promoted.

COLOUR-SERJEANT C. B. DE PENNING has been appointed Lieutenant of the Hyderabad Rifle Corps, *vice* Lieutenant H. P. Hodgson, resigned.

CAPTAIN H. DAVIES, 3rd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave on private affairs for one year, to proceed to Europe.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL JAMES WALKER, Commanding the 2nd Punjab Volunteer Rifle Corps, has been granted leave on private affairs from the 21st instant to the 21st March, 1885.

THE POONA AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION.

THE subscribers to the prize fund of the Poona Cattle and Agricultural Exhibition to be opened on the 17th December are requested to kindly pay their subscriptions to the credit of that fund at the Poona branch of the Bank of Bombay.

ALREADY SUBSCRIBED.

E. P. Robertson, Esq.	Rs.	50
H. E. Winter, Esq.	„	200
A. B. Steward, Esq.	„	50
Dr. Vishram Ramjee	„	50
Rao Bahadur Viziarungam Moodliar	„	50
Haree Rowjee Chiplonkar	„	50
Sir W. Wedderburn	„	50
Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit	„	50
Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit	„	25

S. COOKE,
Hony. Secretary.

THE GAIETY THEATRE.

VERY pleasant evenings have been spent this week in the Gaiety Theatre, where Hudson's Surprise Party have been in possession. Time was when the Gaiety was the permanent abode of very good companies, but of late Bombay has enjoyed an unenviable reputation among caterers for the public amusement as a town where fun is as dead as Queen Anne, and it is seldom that any first-class company makes more than a passing call here. Hudson's Surprise Party, however, have always been very favourably received in Bombay, and the welcome accorded to them on the present occasion has been no exception to the general rule. On Wednesday night, when they made their first appearance, a large audience assembled to give them a welcome, and on Thursday night, and again last night, the warmth of their reception was full of good augury of a successful season. Mr. Hudson, the manager and proprietor, is an experienced *entrepreneur*, and he knows exactly the bent of the popular taste in the matter of amusement. His entertainment is all that he claims it to be—original and refined. It contains many elements of popular attractiveness ; from beginning to last it is bright, sparkling, and amusing ; and it contains nothing to offend the most fastidious taste, or at which the most captious critic could cavil. The first item of the programme, in which Bones (Mr. T. Hudson) bandies pleasantries with Tambo (Mr. O. Smith), served to put the audience in a good humour. Indeed on the opening night the audience was if anything in too good a humour, and made demands which the performers were too good-natured to refuse. The fun waxed fast and furious as the evening wore on, and the climax was reached when Mr. Hudson appeared in his "grotesque originalities." Grotesque and original he undoubtedly is ; in fact, he is irresistibly funny. Three times in succession he appeared in response to the calls of the audience ; but when they attempted a fourth encroachment on his good nature he contented himself by "slinging his hoof," to quote the words of one of his songs, from behind the scenes. Miss Maven contributed in no small degree to the success of the entertainment. She possesses unusual versatility, and is equally at home in the *rôle* of an interlocutrix as in that of a comic or sentimental singer. The Tyrolean duet. "In the dusk of the twilight," in which Miss Maven was associated with Miss May Melville, was one of the best items in the programme. The latter possesses a well-trained voice which she knows how to use to the greatest advantage. The singing of the popular Irish ballad "The last rose of summer" was exquisite, being characterised by much pathos and feeling. Miss Nellie Harley is also the possessor of a sweet voice, and in her rendering of the ballad "Dear Little Jessie" she created a marked impression. In Mr. Oscar Smith, Mr. Hudson has a clever all-round assistant, who excels as a ventriloquist. Mdle. De Gay was the accompanist, and in that capacity showed admirable taste and great facility of execution. The Town Hall has been engaged for to-night's performance. The programme will be entirely new, one of the leading features being the very amusing sketch, "Slocum's dog," by Mr. Hudson. The entertainment is certainly one of the best and one of the most popular that has been given in Bombay for a long time, and with a judicious and regular change of programme there is no reason why the party should not make a prolonged stay here.

DISASTROUS FIRE AT BILLIMORA.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

BILLIMORA, Nov. 20.

LAST night at about nine o'clock the quiet of Billimora was suddenly disturbed by the sight of flames issuing from the Hndu quarter of the town. On inquiry it was found that the whole of the second Golvad-lane was on fire. The police immediately turned out, and made efforts to extinguish the fire, but in the absence of pumps of any kind it gained on them. Fortunately the crowd of Parsees present came to their assistance, the women drawing water from an adjacent well, and the men pouring it over the flames and breaking down adjoining houses to prevent the fire from spreading. The conduct of the Hindu crowd was a sad contrast to that of the Parsees, who are generally found to be foremost on such occasions in the towns and villages of Gujerat. Though repeatedly pressed by the police to render assistance, the Hindus stood aloof. Two or three Parsees made themselves specially prominent by their courage and energy, by standing on a smouldering heap and pulling down the burning *débris* by means of scythes and crooks. Two large peepul trees situated at each end of the lane fortunately prevented the further spread of the fire. In all about ten houses were destroyed. The occupants of these houses were mostly gollas, or professional grain-cleaners. These are now rendered entirely destitute.

The fire originated in the house of a blacksmith who had gone out to hear a *katha* recited by a Brahmin. A woman in the house upset a a kerosine lamp, and then threw a pot of water on the flames. The roof, a thatched one, soon caught fire, and the conflagration spread rapidly. The isolated situation of the houses and the absence of wind probably averted greater destruction, for the water-supply was necessarily scanty, and the means of getting at it very primitive. The same difficulty was encountered last year, when a fire of a similar nature occurred. When H. H. the Gaekwar heard of it and found on inquiry that the town did not boast a fire-pump of any kind which could be useful on such an emergency, he issued an order for the supply of one to the town. But the pump has not yet arrived. Such neglect on the part of the Gaekwar officials lays them open to a considerable amount of reproach.

ADJUTANTS' GRIEVANCES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has gone in heart and soul for improving the native army, and has succeeded to a great extent. His Excellency has, however, completely forgotten one unfortunate class in the native army. I allude to the long-suffering and much-enduring adjutants. A short time ago the strength of the native army was raised from 75 private per company to 90 privates per company, or from a total strength of 600 privates to 720 privates. This of course represented an increase in the adjutant's work (already more than enough) of twenty per cent., but I do not yet hear of any probability of the adjutant's pay being raised twenty per cent.

The musketry of the native army of Bombay has greatly improved, principally by very great exertions on the part of the various adjutants, who are still obliged to send in countless unnecessary forms in connection with it, and to train the recruits up to the very high standard required. His Excellency has introduced a new scheme for supplying pensioned and discharged men with civil employment, in connection with which numerous fresh returns are called for. Who has to make them out? The adjutant. Who has to pay for the stationery and forms? The adjutant.

Government allows the princely sum of Rs. 50 a month to adjutants for office expenses. Is His Excellency aware that it takes more than Rs. 60 to keep up a proper office, and at the present rate of increase of returns and reports, stationery for all of which has to be paid for by the adjutant, Rs. 70 a month won't do it soon.

The adjutant of a native infantry regiment is paymaster and musketry instructor as well as adjutant ; he is in fact

The bosun tight, and the midshipmite,
And the crew of the Nancy brig.

Of course having published the grievances of the adjutants I should be able to propose a remedy. Certainly, here you are !

The wing commander's duties at present appear to me to be principally to cry "steady" on parade, and obstruct the adjutant off it. The wing officer "divides the distance" on parade, gets in the way, and worries the men ; and does nothing off parade. I would make the wing commander really responsible for the pay of his wing, absent or present. Let him also be obliged, with the assistance of his wing officer, to train his own recruits at musketry, and to keep, the whole of his musketry returns, which should go direct to the D. A. A. G. for Musketry from the wing commander, and not as at present through the adjutant, who should have nothing to do with them.

Let it be strictly laid down that the adjutant is under no circumstances to be mess or band secretary, honourable no doubt, but troublesome appointments which are frequently forced on him.

Finally, let the adjutant's staff pay be raised twenty per cent. to correspond with the increase in his work and responsibility, and let his office allowance be sufficient to keep up a proper office, which it certainly is not at present. It is often said that the non-commissioned officers are the backbone of the English army ; the adjutants most certainly are the backbone of the native regiments, but if they have to carry much more weight they will break.

EXPERTO CREDE.

THE UNIVERSITY CURRICULUM.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It is likely, I believe, that some changes will ere long be effected in the present University curriculum, as there is a consensus of public opinion in favour of such a measure. In one of his letters, Principal Wordsworth writes:—"If Mr. Telang or any other native gentleman of character and experience will bring the subject before the Syndicate in the form of a memorandum, proposing certain reasonable modifications of the existing University curriculum, I am certain it will meet with every attention." I have strong reasons to think that native gentlemen like the Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang, and the Hon. Rao Sahib Mandlik, who are the trustees of the sacred charge of the welfare of students will not hesitate to do their duty by them. The students very naturally look to such persons for the speedy redress of their reasonable grievances.

I condemn the present system under which a student has to undergo three instead of two examinations. I am very glad to state that my view is shared by men like the Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang. On 12th April, 1879—a day memorable in the annals of our University—only at one sitting, which lasted from three to seven, this momentous change was hurried through the Syndicate by Sir R. Temple, despite strong opposition which he met at the hands of experienced persons. Let it be mentioned here to the credit of the minority that they pleaded hard for adjournment, but Sir R. Temple, impatient of opposition, would give them no quarter. It avails little to cry over spilt milk. Steps should be taken now to undo the mischief done. Sir R. Temple instituted the P. E. Examination, not on its own merits, but simply with a view that students desirous of taking their degree in science—the hobby of Sir R. Temple—should have some more literary culture. In England, in the London University, for instance, immediately after Matriculation, there is the First Examination in Science and then the Second Examination in Science. In the same way there is first LL. B. and 2nd LL. B, there is 1st B. A. and 2nd B. A ; but there is no intermediate P. E. The reason I have given above accounts for the creation of P. E. by Sir R. Temple.

The question is whether the present time is opportune for making changes. The Hon. Mr. Telang, while condemning the system, holds the opinion that the time for calling on the University to reconsider the scheme has not yet arrived. "You will find," writes Principal Oxenham, "that there is great disinclination to change this system, at least to any material extent. There is an opinion that time has not yet been given to display the working of the system, and that changes in the University tend to disturb and dislocate education in schools." To the opinion of such persons I bow ; but at the same time I may say that there will be no objection if the Syndicate effect the changes indicated by Principal Wordsworth. The Hon. Mr. Telang and Professor Wordsworth are at one in holding that the amount of necessary mathematics for the B. A. course should be considerably reduced. Professor Wordsworth besides says that the studies of P. E. should be slightly reduced. Under these circumstances, it is my earnest appeal, in the name of all students, to the members of the Syndicate that they should at least carry out the changes proposed, if they do not think that the time has arrived for reverting to the old system of two examinations. The changes proposed are very insignificant. They will not alter the present system to any material extent.

As regards the medium of instruction, Mr. Kunte and the Hon. Mr. Telang are of one opinion. They hold that the vernaculars should be made the media of instructions. The course which Mr. Telang recommends is well calculated to secure success for the experiment, and consideration at the hands of the proper authorities. Let some private school initiate the reform, and if it bears good fruit there will be no serious objection to its introduction in all other schools.

With respect to the subject of multiplicity of subjects, Mr. Telang and Mr. Wordsworth agree. My opinion (let me not be considered presumptuous) is opposed to their view. I certainly think that a student should master at least one subject during his college career, instead of having a dim and remote idea of all subjects.

I must now conclude. Several of my native friends appear to be still indifferent in this matter. I have received great encouragement from some English gentlemen. The attitude of my native friends is not what it ought to be, and is far from being encouraging.

Poona, Nov. 20. Y. N. RANADE.

THE Hon. Mr. K. T. Telang writes as follows to Mr. Ranade about the University curriculum :—I am very sorry I failed to see you personally when you were in Bombay. I was rathera nxious to discuss with you the question to which you are devoting your attention. There are one or two points on which I entirely agree with you. I am very strongly of opinion that the new system introduced in the time of Sir R. Temple (by which a student has to undergo three instead of two examinations after Matriculation and before attaining the degree) is a most objectionable one. When the question was discussed by the Senate of the University, I strongly opposed the adoption of the scheme, which nevertheless the Senate adopted. But I think now that the time for calling on the University to reconsider the scheme has not yet arrived. But therefore, although I hold and have always held a very strong opinion on the subject, and although I am glad to hear from you that Mr. Wordsworth and Mr. Oxenham are of the same opinion, I think the practical steps to be taken for getting the University to alter its present rules should not be taken just now.

I forget now whether it is your suggestion that our system of education should be so altered as to make our vernaculars the media of instructions for a much larger portion of our course of studies than they are at present. I entirely accept that suggestion. When the Education Commission was preparing its report, I mentioned this matter to some of my colleagues, but I found that the opinions even of our own countrymen in the various presidencies were not such as to satisfy the Commission in making a recommendation respecting it. Therefore I contented myself by securing a place in the report to the suggestion that should a school choose to adopt the vernacular as a medium of instruction, it ought not to be refused aid on that ground. If some private school makes the beginning in this matter, I am quite confident that it will be able to show very good results, and it may thus become instrumental in securing to the system a respectful consideration even by the Government. If the system is adopted, I think the vernaculars will come nearer to their proper position in our course of studies, and I am sure that the students themselves will find their knowledge becoming more real and more easily accessible than if the medium itself is a foreign language. When I was in Calcutta, I endeavoured to re-arrange even our present Anglo-vernacular standards so as to suit this change. And without going through the whole work from beginning to end, I saw quite enough and did quite enough to convince me that such a re-arrangement, though it will require to be carefully thought out, will not present any really serious difficulty. I dare say the rough draft I then made of the re-arranged standards may yet be somewhere among my papers.

Being just now away from my letters and papers, I am unable to recollect any of the other points mentioned in your letter, except this, that you think the multiplicity of subjects, a knowledge of which is at present insisted on by the University as a condition of graduation in Arts, is objectionable. Upon this point I own my opinion is entirely different. And, in fact, I think the change which we want is in a direction opposite to that indicated by you. The view which I take is that a B.A. cannot be and ought not to be expected to be a master of any particular subject, and an authority upon it, immediately after his graduation. A B. A. should, I think, be a man who has had a general cultivation, which ought to be the basis of all special cultivation. He should know English and a classic language, should have had the discipline which mathematics gives, should know the elements of logic, deductive and inductive, and of political economy and physical science, and should have a general knowledge of the history of India and England. This is my *beau ideal* of a Bachelor of Arts, and I think it is not creditable to us that we allow men to become graduates in Arts of our University who have not had such a culture as I have indicated. If this view is adopted, the change which the University will have to make will not be in the direction of reducing the present number of compulsory subjects. I confess I have seen no evidence in favour of the opinion which you have thrown out, that this multiplicity of subjects is the cause of the students being short-lived. I am not quite sure either about your facts or your explanation of them. And I may point out that if our students are short-lived, a more likely cause than the one you suggest may be found in the habit, the very unstudent-like habit, which many of us have of dawdling away over our studies for some time, and then putting on an extra spurt of energy when the examination approaches. My experience tells me that such cases are common among us. I don't think yours is likely to be different. If it is not, don't you think you have one explanation of the fact alleged by you? My own belief is that if the fact is as you stated it, viz., that among our students the average duration of life is shorter than the average prevailing in the communities to which they belong, then the explanation of the fact is to be sought for in a number of circumstances, and not exclusively in that referred to by you, or even to the one to which I have just now alluded. With regard to the matters mentioned in your last letter, I do not quite understand what is meant by separate examination for admission to colleges, unless it refers to a suggestion which has been made for abolishing Matriculation or an entrance examination of the University. If that is the meaning, I am not prepared to support the view. I believe Sir W. Wedderburn, among others, is an advocate of it, but as far as I have considered the subject, I cannot agree with him. I think all that is good in the suggestion is secured under the present system, with the addition which the Education Commission has recommended, that others than matriculates should be admitted to colleges if they seek admission. I have said already that the Previous and 1st B. A. examinations should be made one, but I do not think four papers in languages and two in voluntary subjects constitutes the proper course for the joint examination. The reasons of this opinion have been already indicated. I do not think the second language in the B. A. Degree examination unnecessary. The study of a classical language is a great element in general culture—it is useful both as a means and as a branch of education, if I may adopt a useful distinction made by Professor Tyndall, I believe. I think for us Hindus especially the study of Sanscrit ought to be insisted on, as affording if not the only instrument, at least the most powerful instrument for that improvement of our vernaculars to which we must look for enlightening our countrymen by spreading among them the benefit of the Western science and art which we receive.

* * * * *

I have shown this letter to Mr. B. M. Wagle, and he generally agrees in the views here put forward. As to details, to which I have not referred above, he and I differ about the amount of mathematics which ought to be enforced from a B. A. I think a good deal less than what is at present exacted will be quite enough. He does not go so far as I do on this point.

THE BELGIAN PRISON SYSTEM.

OUR Paris correspondent sends us the following account of a visit made to a Belgian prison by M. Albert Bataille, the gifted *chroniqueur judiciaire* of the *Figaro* :—

I found myself a few days ago at Louvain, after a rather long journey ; I thought I would go and see the prison. This prison is celebrated in Europe ; it is the only one in which the cellular system or perpetual solitary confinement, by night and day, is inflicted on criminals condemned to years of detention or lifelong imprisonment. In France prisoners are submitted to a *régime* infinitely more lenient ; if they have to observe strict silence, they work at least together in workshops of a fair size, and it is only as a punishment that they are put into a cell for a short time and as an exception to the general rule. The substitution of the Belgian solitary confinement system, known as the *systeme de Louvain*, for the present *regime* in force in France is, it would appear, being debated at the present time.

The prison is nearly outside the town along the exterior boulevard. Although built twenty years ago, one would almost think it were quite new. That is on account of the great red walls that time has not yet toned down. I knew that access to the prison was severely forbidden to strangers ; the Minister of Justice alone grants rare permissions to persons specially interested. And yet, after having made myself known to the Governor, whose courtesy I cannot praise too much, I was admitted without difficulty into the interior, and an adjutant was ordered to conduct me through the establishment and show it me in detail. My guide conducted me first to a sort of circular central space where all the wings of the building converge. From this observatory the guardian on duty can easily have an eye on all these immense branches to the number of six, and each formed of two storyes of cells. Imagine a spectator being placed on the hinge of an immense fan. At this moment and while my guide was showing me the general disposition of the building, a shadow passed, and I could not suppress a cry. A masked man was before me, in a white cotton dress, his head covered with a hood, a sort of monkish gown—or shall we say shroud—pierced with four holes for the mouth, the nose and the eyes ! It was a prisoner. They had just taken him out of his cell to have it repaired, and he was waiting there, standing still, in silence, near the door, his face turned towards me. But a guardian went near him, and, on a sign, the man turned round towards the wall, his hands behind his back like a schoolboy put into the corner. It is the rule ; the prisoner must never, even through his mask, see any person whatever, if not the turn-key that is in charge of him. It would be impossible to express the powerful impression, the horror that comes upon one at the sudden apparition of this living corpse, this sort of sinister Pierrot, shrouded in his livery of shame as in a cerement. I said to myself :—"This white spectre there before me is perhaps Leon Peltzer, or his brother Armand, the brilliant engineer, the elegant and railing criminal, who, even on the bench of the Brabant Assize Court, where, two years ago in December, he came to answer for the murder, now historic, of the barrister Bernays, bantered with judge Demeure, and stood proudly facing the public and talking of his trial with the ease of a man of fashion leaning against the chimney-piece of a drawing-room. Perhaps if I had called, "Peltzer, Peltzer !" this man would have turned suddenly round, with a start, and questioning with his eyes, that I could not see, the unknown visitor who made the prison ring with the name he bore lately, when he was alive !

What was Leon, what was Armand Peltzer among these six hundred prisoners whose cells I saw round about me? I did not care to know, and I was content to put a simple question.

"The prisoners, no doubt, don't wear the year round this cotton dress and white mask?"

"They wear the mask, sir, but in winter warm, brown woollen clothing is given them. I will show it you in the store."

"And how do the prisoners spend the day? Always in the same way?"

"Always, sir. At the present time they get up at six in the morning. It is the organ which wakens them."

"The organ?"

"Yes, the organ in the chapel. When six o'clock strikes, all the doors are thrown open, and the prisoner, who can play on the organ, sits down and plays. At this signal the other prisoners must get up, dress, and arrange their beds along the wall." The organ plays for a quarter of an hour. When the last note dies out, the guardians come round and expect to find every man at work."

"And what does the organ play?"

"Whatever the organist thinks fit ; sometimes church music, at others operas and dances, polkas and waltzes."

Waltzes, waltzes, in the Louvain prison ! What a tragical antithesis ! What memories of the past in these dead souls ! What visions of the bygone ! For all these unhappy wretches are not yokels or illiterate men. The organist is a prisoner, and it can be seen by the two names I cited just now that there are men of fashion amongst these prisoners.

But the delightful vision is fading away with the last note of the organ. The stern reality came dreadfully back to the prisoners at Louvain. To work ! I repeat my question :

"What is the routine of the day?"

The prisoners receive half a pint of coffee on getting up in the morning. Then twice during the day they have soup and vegetables ; three times a week they get fresh meat, no wine. But the prisoner who has obtained a good conduct certificate can get wine from the canteen, and also beer and tobacco. Each day, during an hour, the prisoners are conducted, each to his turn, in the exercising yard, for a walk. The rest of the time is passed at work, except on Sunday. On Sunday, a general rest. Between the services at church, the prisoner is at liberty to occupy himself as he thinks fit in his cell ; the library of the prison is well stocked with books of travel and compilations in the way of the *Magasin Pittoresque*, and which are at the disposition of the prisoners. During the Sunday's rest such prisoners as are unable to read or write are taken to school, between mass and vespers, in the chapel. Nothing can be more curious than the arrangement of this chapel. Imagine to yourself an interior raised in the middle where the altar is situated in such a manner as to be placed higher than the persons attending worship. The steps are divided into compartments just large enough to hold one man sitting or kneeling. When the time for mass comes, the guardians open the cell number 1, for example. The prisoner there enters into the chapel, takes possession of the compartment assigned to him, the door closes upon him. Then only is the occupant of cell number 2 let out and conducted to compartment number 2. And so on for the other cells and their occupants, in such a way that each prisoner arrives in his place without the possibility of seeing the one that has preceded him. Divine service over, the prisoners are brought back to their cells in the same way, each one only leaving the chapel when his neighbour has taken his departure. As there are ten or twelve storeys of compartments, containing some sixty places, and as the chapel contains four or five large clusters of these storeys in which the installation of the prisoners is going on simultaneously, this strange way of transferring them is done quickly enough. From his stall—I sat down in one of them—the prisoner can have a good view of the priest who is officiating on the central platform, but he cannot see his neighbour either on the right or left, on account of the height of the doors which separate them from him ; nor can he see the occupants of the range of stalls on the opposite side of the chapel, for the view is obstructed by a cloison higher than himself, and the prisoners above or below him are still better hidden from his sight. Each prisoner is placed in a sort of oblong box, placed upright, and from which the upper side has been taken, in such a way that the occupant can only see above and in the air where the altar is placed. The cells—into which I also went—are very well arranged. The light comes from above, from a small window, to which the prisoner cannot elevate himself to get a glimpse, and then if he could, what would he see? The walls of the prison. The ventilation is perfect. There is in winter the mouth of a *calarifere*, and for the evening a gas light that the man cannot put out. The furniture is only what is strictly necessary ; a washstand, a privy seat on a most ingenious system and causing no offence whatever, and a shelf on which are placed the clothes and eating vessels in wrought iron. The bed is an iron one. It is composed of a bottom made of coarse stuff, of a mattress, of two sheets, of a single quilt in summer, of a double one in winter. In the morning the prisoner folds up all these. The bed itself is taken to pieces and put against the wall, so as to form a sort of table, in front of which the prisoner places his stool. The rest of the cell is occupied with the objects needed by the prisoner in his work, for be it remembered, each inhabitant of Louvain gaol has his daily task to do. Some are shoe-makers, some tailors, others book-binders, or carpenters ; there is even a forge there. Whoever, on entering, knows no trade is apprenticed to one. Such of the prisoners as have received a superior education copy theses for the students. The money thus earned is divided equally between the State and the prisoner. The prisoner's share is sub-divided, one-half is put by to be given him in a lump sum on receiving his discharge—if indeed he is discharged—and the other half goes for his daily needs for luxuries, &s.,—three half-pence daily at the outside. At nightfall work stops, the prisoner dines and goes to bed. The profound silence of the day is followed by the profounder silence of the night. It is the strict rule that the prisoners should wear their masks even in the presence of a mere warder. Nevertheless I saw one uncovered face. Pale it was ; of that colour that speaks of sunlessness. The greater part of the prisoners are of an unhealthy stoutness, produced by want of sufficient exercise.

"These unhappy men must die apace." I remarked to the warder who accompanied me. Phthisis, I should say, and madness must carry off a good number yearly. In France it is the opinion that no man can support solitary confinement for more than ten years." My guide began to smile.

"*Allons donc !*" said he. "We have some birds here that have been caged these thirty years. There are two prisoners, for instance, who came here in 1864, when this prison was first opened, and who had already undergone solitary confinement at Ghent.

"They were condemned for life, I suppose."

"To death. The king reprieved them. There are no more executions in Belgium, you know, those who are condemned to death and afterward pardoned to undergo solitary confinement for life are sent here."

"And is their punishment never alleviated after some years for good conduct?"

"If they behave themselves well they are sent after ten years to Ghent, where the prisoners work together."

Meanwhile the warder had been showing me the different offices of the establishment; the breadstore, the infirmary, the laundry, the linen-room, the bath-room, and finally the kitchen, where the potatoes for that evening's supper were cooking in an immense cauldron, and where I tasted the prison bread, which is excellent, and infinitely superior to that given to our soldiers. Everything is scrupulously clean and well-kept.

"Are there never any attempts at rebellion?" I asked

"Never. Occasionally isolated acts of insubordination."

"And what is the punishment in such cases?"

"The black-room."

The warder, so saying, led me down a flight of stairs to a subterranean cell, where it was quite dark, and which was furnished with a bench only. The maximum length of confinement here cannot exceed eight days, on bread and water diet.

"It is terrible."

"Yes," said the Superintendent, "but do you know what is far more terrible, and what the prisoners fear above all? It is to be deprived of their work. When a prisoner behaves badly, he is not allowed to work."

THE HYDERABAD DISTURBANCES.

WE have been requested to publish the following translation of a petition from Sultan Nawaz Jung to His Highness the Nizam :—

Dated the 30th Mohurrum 1302 Hijri (Nov. 19, 1884.

To His Highness Nizam-ool-Moolk Asaphya Nawab Meer Mehboob Ali Khan, Bahadoor, &c., &c.

May it please your Highness,—I and my ancestors have for upwards of ninety years been faithful and loyal to the Government of the Nizam of Hyderabad, and I have always served the Government faithfully and loyally, and as I believe that false reports and statements have been made to your Highness by those who are hostile to me and desire to bring me into disgrace, I desire to lay before your Highness for your Highness's personal consideration the following statement :—

On the 10th Mohurrum 1302 (30th October, 1884), my youngest son and my grandchildren, the latter being children of tender years, went out on a young elephant, accompanied by certain servants, in the direction of the Old Bridge in order to see the fair. I did not accompany my son and grandchildren and have therefore no personal knowledge of what took place, but I am informed that the police, under the orders of the Kotwal, Akbar Jung, interfered with the procession of my son and grandchildren in order to make way for the procession of the Kotwal, Akbar Jung, who was desirous that his own procession should precede the procession of my son and grandchildren. The retainers accompanying the procession, viz., Arabs and sowars, had got beyond the Bridge Gate. The police under the orders of the Kotwal Akbar Jung assaulted the remaining servants accompanying my son and grandchildren, and struck the elephant on which they were riding with clubs, so that the elephant being frightened ran away and returned to my house. My son and grandchildren were very much alarmed at the great danger they had been put in by the misconduct of the police. My men ran back after the elephant and arrived at my house. I directed my men to maintain the peace and to keep within doors, and informed them that I would apply to the Government with reference to the Kotwal Akbar Jung's conduct. I was also informed that a Siddi of my Ilaka had been arrested, but that he had been first assaulted by the police, to which fact are witnesses. Notwithstanding this the proceedings taken in opposition to these facts are known to your Highness.

2. I on the 10th Mohurrum received from the Prime Minister a letter, copy whereof is hereto annexed and market No. 1, in which it was stated that the Prime Minister had heard that the Arabs under me were prepared to mutiny and that four police peons had been killed. The information given to the Prime Minister is false. The Arabs under me were not prepared to mutiny, and I believe it to be untrue that four police peons had been killed. It was also stated in the said letter that the Prime Minister had heard that in reply to a message from the Kotwal I had said that I was prepared to fight whoever opposed me. It is untrue that I ever said anything of the sort. The Prime Minister has not yet informed me who made to him the statements on which his letter was based, but I believe they must have been the inventions of terrified policemen or of persons who have their own reasons for trying to bring me into disfavour with your Highness. I replied t

the Prime Minister on the same evening by a letter, dated 10th Mohurrum, copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 2, in which I pointed out the origin of the disturbance complained of, that I had nothing to do with the same, but on the contrary had given my men strict orders to maintain the peace.

3. On the 11th day of Mohurrum I received at 3 p.m. from the Kotwal, Akbar Jung, the letter, copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 3, in which it was alleged that the Arabs of my Ilaka had entered the police stations, wounded ten police peons, killed one duffadar and one way-farer, and destroyed their arms; and stating that all the offenders with the property in their possession should be sent to the Kotwal's office by 5 p.m. that day. It will be observed that four police peons killed according to the Prime Minister's letter of the 10th Mohurrum had, by this letter, been reduced to one duffadar and one way-farer. This in itself proves the exaggerated character of the reports listened to by the Prime Minister. As the letter of the Kotwal did not mention the names of any person in my Ilaka alleged to have committed the disturbance, and as I had no personal knowledge of such disturbance or as to who the offenders were, it is obvious that I could not forward, as requested by 5 p.m., the offenders demanded. Accordingly on the same day I sent to the Kotwal the letter, dated 11th Mohurrum, copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 4, offering to send any persons who might be identified to me as offenders.

4. On the 12th Mohurrum I received from the Prime Minister the letter of that date, copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 5, in which I was surprised to find it stated that the Government did not consider my reply to the Kotwal satisfactory, for the reason, as stated by the Prime Minister, that it was notorious in the city that my Arabs had committed offences, and that it was a matter of course that I could be able to discover and identify the offenders, and that if I did not do so I should be considered as screening and aiding and abetting the offenders. I protest against the injustice done me by the assumption based on "notoriety in the city" that my Arabs had committed the disturbances complained of; and on it being assumed that even if the rumours referred to were true I could, as a matter of course, discover who were the offenders. I beg to point out that there are many Arabs in this city that do not belong to my Ilaka, and are not in any way under my control. There are also many budmashes who are ready to seize on any pretext to creat a disturbance. All the Arabs in this city look on my family with affection, with few exceptions who are adverse to me, and it is very probable that Arabs with whom I have nothing to do, on hearing of the insults offered to my son and grandchildren, and the danger that they had been put in by the conduct of the police, may have unjustifiably taken the law into their own hands and attacked the police. I am of course unable to assert positively that no Arab of my Ilaka took part in such disturbance. I gave them strict orders to maintain the peace, and if any of them took part in such disturbance it was without my knowledge or consent. That my supposition that Arabs other than those of my Ilaka may have created the disturbance is borne out by the fact that the Government, as hereinafter mentioned, has charged certain Arabs who are not of my Ilaka and with whom I have nothing to do with taking part in the attack on the police.

5. On the 12th Mohurrum I received a second letter from the Prime Minister forwarding a copy of a letter from Mr. Cordery, the Resident to the Prime Minister, copies of such letters are hereto annexed and marked Nos. 6 and 7. The letter of Mr. Cordery also assumes that the disturbance was created by Arabs of my Ilaka, and tates that without difficulty I can find out the offenders although I may not know them. On what materials Mr. Cordery came to these conclusions I am not aware, but as the Resident had not heard anything on my side of the question, it is clear that he only had before him *ex parte* and erroneous statements and not the real facts of the case.

6. On the 12th Mohrruam at I received from the Prime Minister the letter and copy of a notification, copies whereof are hereto annexed and marked Nos. 8 and 9. I was much astonished to find in the notification appointing a Commission of Inquiry, that it was alleged as a fact that my retainers began to attack the police stations and a few of the police were killed and some wounded, and that all the police stations fell into the hands of the Arabs until 10 p.m., and that I on being remonstrated with directed the withdrawal of the Arabs; and that it was also alleged as a fact that my servants had been guilty of offences, and that it was necessary that punishment should follow. This notification, which is signed by the Prime Minister, has prejudged to a great extent the facts relating to the disturbance of the 10th Mohurrum and it in effect orders the so-called Commission of Inquiry to commence their inquiry by assuming all the facts which themselves ought to have formed the subject of inquiry and proof. I protest against the statement that I ordered the withdrawal of the Arabs on being remonstrated with which implies that up to that time the Arabs were acting under my orders. The fact is that, as soon as the elephant bearing my son and grandsons ran back to my house, I directed all my men to keep the peace and remain in-doors. Subsequently when the Prime Minister sent to me I sent my son to see that my men had carried out my orders. He, however, found they were in-doors and he did not go further than just beyond the gates of my house. I may also point out that in this notification the number of policemen said to have been killed is vaguely stated to be "a few."

7. I was also surprised to find that the Commission appointed by the notification had been constituted as follows:—President—Nawab Vikar-ool-Oomra, Bahadoor. Members—(1) Nawab Mooneer-ool-Moolk, Bahadoor; (2) Colonel Ludlow; (3) Hafiz Abdool Karreem; (4) Molvie Mahomed Seedick, Khan Bahadur; (5) Afser Jung Bahadur; (6) Mogurrub Jung Bahadur; (7) Molvie Ali Raza Khan; (8) Mr. Sabhapatti. I protest against the constitution of the Commission, and say that with the exception of the President, to whom I do not object, the whole of the members of the Commission are in the service of, and employed by, the Government at whose instance I am charged, and some of them are employed in connection with the police; and even assuming that they have not been assembled for the purpose of giving a decision according to the foregone conclusion of the Prime Minister which I believe to be the case, it is impossible to suppose that having regard to their position they can be otherwise than partial and biassed.

8. As I have already stated I was only given notice that I was to be charged by the Government as a defendant before a Commisssion of Inquiry on the 12th Mohurrum, yet the Commission was directed by the Prime Minister to sit and proceed against me at 11 a.m. on the morning of the 13th Mohurrum, thus giving me no opportunity whatever of preparing myself to repel the false charges brought against me. I accordingly on the 13th Mohurrum applied to the Prime Minister by a letter, copy whereof is hitherto annexed and marked No. 10, applying for an adjournment. The Prime Minister refused to grant me any adjournment, and informed me that if I failed to plead before the Commission judgment would be given *ex parte*. A copy of the Prime Minister's letter is hereto annexed and marked No. 11. The above facts speak for themselves and comment is needless.

9. On the 13th Mohurrum, I received from the President of the Commission the letter, copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 12, requiring me to appear before the Commission on the 14th Mohurrum. I accordingly sent Dillawar Ali, first grade vakeel of the city courts, and one Abdul Kadir to ask for certain information and sent to the President of the Commission the letter dated 14th Mohurrum, copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 13. The said Commission, however, refused to hear the said vakeel Dilawar Ali or to admit him to the presence of the Commission, and the letters, copies whereof are hereto annexed and marked Nos. 14, 15, 16, and 17, passed between me and the President of the Commission.

10. On the 14th Mohurrum I sent to the Prime Minister the letter, copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 18, informing him that I could obtain no information against any Arab of my Ilaka, and was therefore unable to point out any one to the Government as an offender, and at the same time offered to parade the whole of my men at any place the Government might direct in order that those who had informed the Government that my men were the offenders might have an opportunity of identifying them. The Prime Minister in his reply, dated the 15th Mohurrum, copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 19, stated that it was the desire of Government to have the offenders delivered up by whatever means I might adopt to discover them. I had already made every inquiry in my power in order to discover any offenders that there might be among the Arabs of my Ilaka, but I cannot in order to save myself commit the dishonourable act of handing over as offenders to Government persons who I have no reason to believe are offenders, nor can I adopt any means except legitimate ones in order to induce any one amongst my Arabs to confess, and as they all deny having had anything to do with the disturbance of the night of the 10th Mohurrum I connot adopt means as suggested in the Prime Minister's letter to discover offenders other than the legitimate means I have already tried.

11. Without waiving the objections that I have to the Commission constituted as aforementioned I was desirous of being represented before the Commission by some one in whom I had confidence, and who I believe would be able by cross-examination and otherwise to expose the falsity of any statements that might be made to my prejudice by witnesses tutored by the police or by persons hostile to me, or by witnesses who were afraid of the Government and anxious to curry favour with the Prime Minister by making statements in accordance with the facts as they are assumed to be by the Prime Minister in the notification appointing the Commission; and as there is no person in my employment who has the necessary knowledge or qualifications, I retained Mr. Inverarity, barrister-at-law, to appear for me and on my behalf before the said Commission, but the Prime Minister has declined to allow me to be represented before the Commission by Mr. Inverarity or by any barrister or any vakeel, and has in effect given me to understand that only some person who is incompetent to conduct my defence and who has no knowledge of how and in what manner to examine and cross-examine witnesses will be admitted to appear on my behalf before the Commission. As I have no idea of cross-examining or examining witnesses myself, and as it is obious that a person of my position and rank cannot appear to personally examine and cross-examine witnesses even if I were able to do so, the result is that the Commission of Inquiry is proceeding to examine witnesses, and to determine what offences I have committed and what punishment should be awarded to me behind my back and *ex parte*. Moreover, no one is admitted to listen to the proceedings before the Commission. Except the police the public are altogether excluded; everything is done in secret and with closed doors. There can be no difficulty whatever in the police or persons who are hostile to me producing before the Commission any number of tutored witnesses to make any statements against me that may be put into their mouths. Such witnesses will be much emboldened to come forward and speak falsely when they are told (as they will be by those who produce them), that there is no chance of their false statements being exposed by cross-examination, and that their statements will be made in secret, and therefore not liable to be tested or contradicted by the knowledge of persons who are acquainted with the real circumstances, many of whom would be doubtless present if the proceedings were in public, or at all events if not present would be soon informed of what evidence had been given.

12. The letters, copies whereof are hereto annexed and marked Nos. 20, 21, 22 and 23, having passed with reference to my being allowed to appear by counsel, I lodged with the Commission the protest, copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 24, which I forwarded to the Resident with the letter dated 20th Mohurrum, copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 25.

13. The only reason given by the Prime Minister for not permitting counsel to appear on my behalf is that in the case of the Ameer-i-Kabeer no counsel was allowed to appear; but the said case was entirely different from this one. In the first place the case of the Ameer-i-Kabeer was a civil case, and it is moreover not the fact that counsel were not permitted to appear in that case. Counsel appeared on both sides throughout the case, except as to one small portion thereof when the genuineness of a certain order passed by the Nizam was impugned and the authenticity of the order was referred to the nephew of the Minister who was to form his opinion by inspection of the document in question, at which time the presence of counsel was not considered necessary. There have been many cases since in Hyderabad where counsel of the Bombay High Court have appeared; but if any precedent is required for doing common justice, I would point to the Comminssion of Inquiry appointed by the British Government to inquire into charges made against Mulharao, Gaekwar of Baroda, a precedent exactly in point, when counsel from England, who was not even an advocate of any of the courts in India, appeared for the defence. That Commission too was fairly constituted. Out of the six members composing it only two were in the employment of the Government of India, and they were entirely unconnected with Baroda. Moreover, in the inquiry before a commission into the affray between the police and Nawab Busheer-ood-Dowla's retainers pleaders were admitted on both sides.

14. It is evident to me that it is determined, if possible, to fasten a quarell upon me, the object of which is only too apparent. As an instance of how it is unjustly endeavoured to bring me into disfavour with your Highness, I will call your Highness's attention to the following circumstances:—On the 16th Mohurrum I received from the President of the Commission the letter, copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 26, requesting me to serve notices upon persons named calling on them to attend before the Commission on the 19th Mohurrum and requesting me to direct them to attend. Nothing whatever was stated in this letter from which it would be inferred that any of the persons required to attend were alleged to be offenders. Some of the persons so named were not of my Ilaka and not under my control in any way. The rest of the said persons I not only directed to attend, but I did more than I was requested to do, and sent to accompany them one of my servants. I also told them to obey the orders of the Commission. They did attend, but found that neither the President of the Commission nor Colonel Ludlow were sitting. Late on the evening of the 19th Muhurrum I received a letter from the President of the Commission, copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 27, complaining that the persons called for had not been sent. In this letter it was stated that they were defendants in the case proceeding before the Commission, and this was the first intimation that I had that it was alleged on the part of the Government that these persons were offenders, nor had I any reason to suppose before receipt of this letters that I was required to sent them because it was alleged that they were offenders. On the morning of the 20th Mohurrum I accordingly again sent to attend before the Commission the said persons and directed Abdool-bin-Oomer Choos to accompany them. Notwithstanding this I subsequently received from the Prime Minister a letter, dated the 20th Mohurrum, copy whereof is hereto annexed and marked No. 28, in which it was stated by the Prime Minister that although I had been informed of the names of the offenders, that I refused to send them in and raised objections unworthy of consideration. Now as I have pointed out it was only late on the evening of the 19th Mohurrum that I was given to understand for the first time that the persons were offenders, and I had never raised any objections whatever to sending them before the Commission as requested. I appeal to your Highness to say whether the above facts and the whole of the correspondence with reference to the sending of the said persons named before the Commission does not show that an attempt was made without any foundation to make a case against me of refusing to send persons who were alleged to be offenders before the Commission. Hereto annexed and marked with the Nos. 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37 and 38, is the whole of the remainder of the correspondence that has passed, including a letter I addressed to the Resident, but which that gentleman declined to receive, except through the Prime Minister, and I say confidently that it shows that I have been throughout loyal and faithful to your Highness's Government and ready to do everything that it is possible for me to do to carry out the orders issued by that Government. I may here observe that among the persons alleged to be offenders are persons not belonging to my Ilaka at all although it is assumed by the Government that they do so belong. This is sufficient to show that my protest against the Government, assuming that the disturbance of the night of the 10th Mohurrum was created entirely by Arabs of my Ilaka, is a well-founded one.

15. It is clear to me that those who are hostile to me are determined to ignore the real facts of the case. The Commission of Inquiry that has been appointed has been assembled, I believe, merely to record a decision against me that has already been arrived at, and is now enacting a solemn farce by a pretence of an inquiry, and even if my belief is not well founded I say that having regard to the constitution of the Commission, the secret character and undue haste of its proceedings the refusal to allow me to be properly represented before it, the mode in which the witnesses are examined, the character of its proceedings, one of the witnesses being, as I am informed, one of the members of the Commission itself, no reliance whatever would be placed by any person who possesses any idea of justice or a grain of common sense, upon evidence given under such circumstances or on any finding recorded thereon.

16. Both parties are the servants of the Government and both have armed retainers, and it would appear that the Commission has been appointed merely to effect my disgrace. It is proceeding *ex parte* without admitting my vakeel or barrister, and in support of an individual who had been once deported from this State. Both parties are servants of the Sirkar; their leaders are also Government servants. It is therefore clear that the proceedings refered to are aimed at bringing about my disgrace. I am at a loss to conceive how, instead of being the aggrieved, I am made to appear the aggressor. The Goverament is aware that notwithstanding the heavy debt due me by the Sirkar and others of this State I have ever been loyal and faithful to this Government, I do not deserve the treatment to which I am subjected, and I am sure your Highness too will not approve of it. Your Highness is just and righteous. I need add nothing further.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

a Mr H Dauvergne, Kashmir.	*a* Mr Thos Blissett, Surat.
a Major and Mrs Lavie, Madras.	*a* Mr Leslie Saunders, C S, Comr of Ajmere, Ajmere.
a Lieut H E C Harrison, R A, Deolali.	*a* Miss Murray, England.
Capt C Haseason, England.	*a* Mr George Bergmann, Matheran.
a Lieut E R Penrose, 16th Bo N I, Deolalee.	Professor S Cooke, Poona.
Col and Mrs Larpent.	*a* Mr D Lambert, England.
a Capt W H C Wyllie, A G G, Ajmere.	*a* Mr J Talbot, England.
Mr R T Middleton, Surat.	*a* Mr J K Opin, England.
a Capt and Mrs W A Wetherall.	*a* Mr and Miss Borges, England.
a Mr and Mrs T Mayer, England.	*a* Mr William Cope, Australia.
Mr and Mrs J Hill Tait, England.	*a* Lieut C E Poynder, Rangoon.
Miss T B Dickson, England.	*a* Mrs Dickinson.
Miss A Dickson, England.	Major Spottiswoode.
a Mrs H Melliss, Baroda.	*a* Lt A S Legar, 60th Rifles.
a Mrs Conran, England.	*a* Mr H King Salter.
a Mr W Kilby and friend, England.	*a* Mr T Brown, P W D.
a Mr A D Carey, England.	Major and Mrs Webb, Calcutta.
Mr C A Hacket, England.	*a* Mrs H B White, Madras
a Lieut E Dolphin, King's Own.	*a* Mr W F Gibbon.
a Capt E A Smith, R A, England.	*a* Mr and Mrs H J Brereton, Allahabad.
James P Le Roy, U S A.	Dr Compigne, Mhow.
a Surg Major and Mrs Spencer, England	Mr W James, Calcutta.
a Mr and Mrs Irvine, England	Mr C H Price, Malegaon
a Miss Howard, England	Lt-Col F W Grant, Amraoti.
a Miss F Howard, England.	Mr and Mrs E J Barker, Bombay.
Surg Major and Mrs McCanaghy, England.	Mr and Mrs Prichard, England.
a Lieut J C Wardlow, Border Regt, England.	*a* Major and Mrs Williams.
a Major and Mrs Ottley, England.	*a* Mr and Mrs E Sympson Byrne, Dy Com General, Nagpur.
a Capt and Mrs Urquhart, England.	Mr Innes Noad, Bombay.
Mr N L Shaw, London.	*a* Miss Byrne, Nagpore.
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Mr Hall Jones, London.	Mr Murarchi, Oomrawati.
a Mr C A Wilkins, C S, and party, London.	Mr Thos. Wilson Bombay.
a Mr Robert Harvey and party, London.	Mr E Minors, Bombay.
a Mrs Luckstedt, London.	Mr R Cox, Bombay.
a Mrs C Wyllie, London.	Surgn M Collie, I M D, Bombay.
a Mrs Leslie Saunders, London.	Mr G L Burne, Do.
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Suits, Ulsters, Overcoats, &c., made to measure at a few hours' notice.

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Machinery Importers from England,
Wholesale and Retail.
Keep always large stocks in hands.
Prices Moderate.

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Up-country orders promptly attended.
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TO FAMILIES AND UP-COUNTRY RESIDENTS.

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ARE STRONGLY RECOMMENDED.

THEY HAVE BEEN TRIED FOR UPWARDS OF 40 YEARS, AND FOUND SAFE, SIMPLE, AND EFFECTIVE.

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Will give relief from Cough, Cold, Asthma, Consumption, Bronchitis and Weak Chest.

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Is exceedingly beneficial in Remittent and Intermittent Fevers, Ague in Children, Debility, and Sick Headache.

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Is an external application for Sprains, Bruises, Sour Throat, Quinsy, Pains and Soreness in the Bones, Paralysis, Pains and Stiffness of Joints, Rheumatism, Gout, &c.

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Are sovereign remedy for Liver Complaints, Jaundice, affections of the Bladder and Kidneys Erysipelas, Impurity of the Blood, and Costiveness. They give tone to the stomach.

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ARMY TAILORS,

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It is therefore necessary to protect themselves, and due to their very large and much valued connection amongst Officers and Gentlemen of the Indian Services, that they should state that they still carry on their business at their old and only address,

No. 5, ALBEMARLE STREET, PICCADILLY, LONDON, W.,

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GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, FORT, BOMBAY
TERMS, Rs. 5 PER DAY.

CERTIFICATES SINCE OPENED.

From MAJOR-GENERAL WM. CHAR. GOTT.—I was here for two days, and found the Hotel very clean and comfortable.

From SIR JOHN CAMPBELL, BARONET.—I have stayed in this Hotel with two Ladies for nearly a month It is a very good Hotel. and I am very much satisfied.

I have on two occasions since it was opened stayed at the Great Western Hotel, and have found it most comfortable. It is the cleanest and best Hotel in Bombay, and its situation commands it to those who like myself require to be near all the Public offices.
E. M. PLAYFAIR, Major-General.

I have been very pleased with this Hotel. All my friends ought to stay here.
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I and my Family have stayed at the Great Western Hotel almost a fortnight, and have pleasure in stating m satisfaction of the accommodation in every way. Good table and unusual attention and civility.
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Having lived at the Great Western Hotel for nearly a month, I can recommend it as a very comfortabl and well conducted Hotel. The rooms are clean and airy. The food good and the Manager most attentive.
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SUCH for many years has good Brandy been called and now that Whisky is more popular, good quality Cognac is Cheaper, and certainly more wholesome than much Whiskey that is sold here. We offer good Cognac, at Rs. 24 per dozen, nett Cash-duty paid. It is worthy of recommendation.

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WE have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in India for the above firm's celebrated "Breadalbane" brand of SCOTCH WHISKIES, well-known in America Australia and China.

These Whiskies are of high character, fully matured, and we have every confidence in recommending them to consumers.

We have stocks in quarter casks 3 O.P., at Rs. 9 per gallon, cask included, and in cases of one dozen at Rs 20 nett.

We guarantee each bottle to contain the sixth part of a gallon and each case contains two gallons.

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THE GREAT REMNANT DAY.
THURSDAY, 20TH INSTANT

When all REMNANTS made during the Great Clearance sale will be sold at LESS than

HALF PRICE,

And many other goods at your
OWN PRICE.

The Great Clearance sale closes on SATURDAY next, at 4 p. m., previous to making arrangements for their

SPECIAL SHOW
OF
NEW DRESS SILKS, MILLINERY,
And other goods suitable for the
COMING SEASON.

THE CASH BAZAAR, LIMITED,
Are now making an extensive show of the choicest designs in
CHRISTMAS CARDS.
WM. SILLITOE, Secretary and Manager.

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NOTICES.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

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CHEAP ICE, CHEAP ICE.

THE above Company have commenced to produce Ice of Filtered Vehar Water at their Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital, and Ice can now be obtained at the rate of
3 pice per lb. retail.
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CHIEF DEPOT Factory, opposite Sir J. J. Hospital.
PYDHOWNEE, near the Fire Brigade Station.
DHOBIE TALAO, opposite Dr. Lisboa's Dispensary.
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'XMAS AND NEW-YEAR'S GREETINGS
In the choicest and latest designs
From 1 anna to 5 Rupees each.

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Badminton, Croquet, and Lawn-tennis sets in cases complete, Photo Albums and Frames, Ladies' Companions, Hand-bags, Dressing Cases, Jewel and Work Boxes, &c., &c.

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In every variety large stock for selection.
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In the latest styles and well suited for presentation, conjuring tricks, new and amusing in great variety, crystallized apricots, angelica, cherries, greengages, mirabels, strawberries, &c. &c.
'Xmas Tree Ornaments in every variety.
Father 'Xmas in all sizes.
Bon Bons, Crackers, Sweets, Holly, Mistleto and Father 'Xmas Circles and Wreaths.
Champagnes, Hocks, Clarets, Burgundies, Beers, Liqueurs, Brandies, Whiskeys, Port, Sherries, &c.
Musical Boxes, Fiddles, Decanters, Inkbottles and Fruit-stands, Violins in cases and all accessories.
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In all sizes and styles at English prices.
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OUR PRICES DEFY ALL COMPETITION!
HIGHEST REWARDS AT ALL THE EXHIBITIONS
OUR GRAMME MACHINES have shown the BEST results at all Government Trials, at Woolwich, &c.

ELECTRIC MACHINES	for 10 Incandescent Lamps	..	Rs.	350
Do.	40	do.	...	,,	750
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SWAN'S AND OTHER INCANDESCENT LAMPS.
PATENT WICK CARBONS give a steadier light than any other Carbons.
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INSULATED CABLE, GLOBES and other accessories.
NOTE:—OUR MACHINES work with LOW TENSION currents and do not present the dangers of other systems.
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Loose Blastin Powder in kegs of 25 lbs.			per kegs.
Do.	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	FO	do.	do.
lb. tins		cases of 25 lbs.	per doz. bl.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
lb. tins	F	do.	do.
Do.	FF	do.	do.
Do.	FFF	do.	do.
Do.	A W/1 American	do.	do
Do.	U S Rifle	do.	do.
Do.	No. 6 Cannister	do.	per case.

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GUARANTEED PURE SOLUBLE COCOA OF THE FINEST QUALITY, WITHOUT SUGAR OR ADMIXTURE.

COCOATINA is the best Cocoa for INDIA and the COLONIES, *keeping for years in all climates*, being in a concentrated form. Made instantaneously with boiling water, and palatable without milk.

The FACULTY pronounce it the "most nutritious, perfectly digestible beverage for *Breakfast, Luncheon, or Supper*," and invaluable for Invalids and Young Children. Being absolutely "all Cocoa," with the excess of fat extracted, is four times the strength of preparations thickened yet weakened with arrowroot, starch, &c., and in reality cheaper than such mixtures, a teaspoonful to a breakfast cup costing less than one halfpenny.

Celebrated for remarkable Sustaining Properties. Specially adapted for Early Breakfasts.

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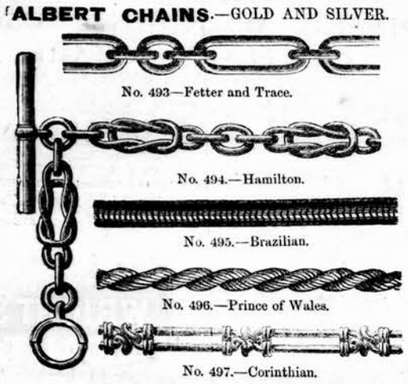
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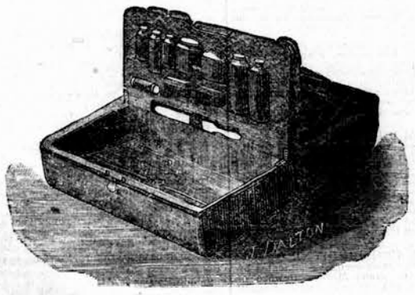
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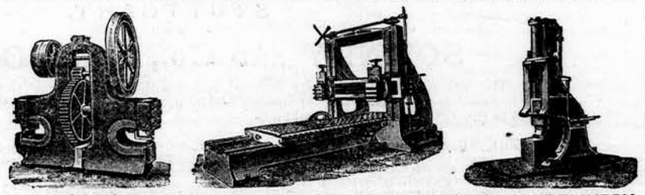
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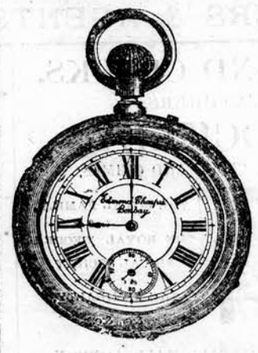
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